


PLANTÆ RARIORES IN HIBERNIA INVENTÆ

Walter Wade

Or, Habitats Of Some Plants, Rather Scarce And Valuable,
Found In Ireland, With Concise Remarks On The Properties
And Uses Of Many Of Them





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PLANTS AND ANIMALS

INTRODUCTION

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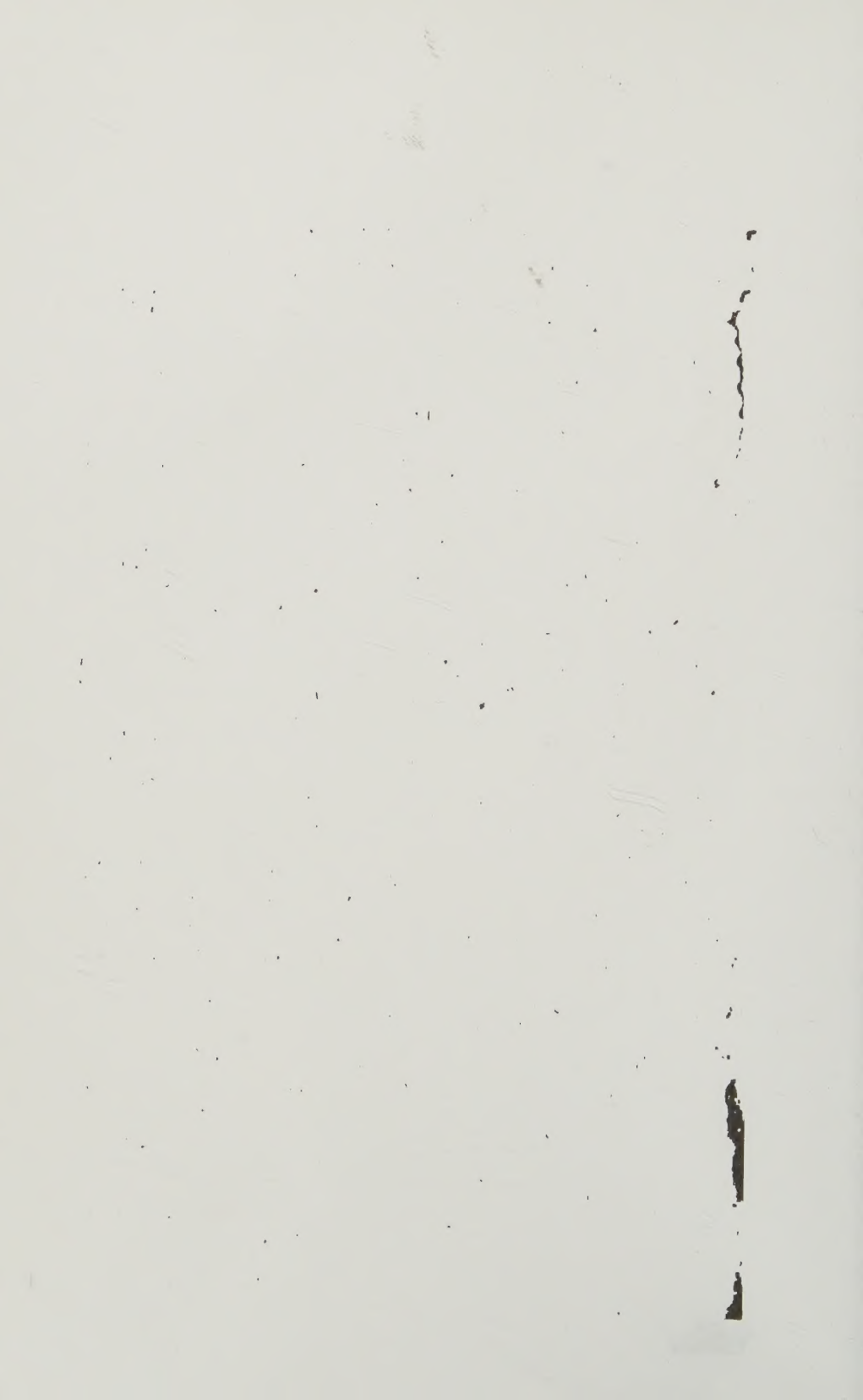
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PLANTÆ RARIORES

IN

HIBERNIA

INVENTÆ;

OR

HABITATS

OF SOME

PLANTS,

RATHER SCARCE AND VALUABLE,

FOUND IN

IRELAND;

WITH

CONCISE REMARKS

ON THE

PROPERTIES AND USES OF MANY OF THEM.

BY WALTER WADE, M.D. M.L.S.

LICENTIATE OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ETC.

PROFESSOR AND LECTURER ON BOTANY

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE DUBLIN SOCIETY.

"Ne miremini, quæso, lubenter me loqui de itineribus intra Patriam
capeffendis: suum enim cuique pulchrum est; et sua quemque
trahit voluptas. Ipse meis pedibus circumivi et transcendere prui-
nosas *Lapponiæ* Alpes; et *Norlandiæ* aspera jûga superavi, clivosos
etiam colles, et inaccesfos ejus saltus emensus, &c.

Linnei Ordo de Peregrinat. intra Patriam; Amoen. Acad. v. 2. 385.

Dublin.

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1804.

Rec'd Apr. 1907

PERHAPS it may be necessary to premise,
that I have adopted the universally received, and
well understood word amongst botanists at this day,
HABITAT, as in the title page; meaning, the na-
) tive places of growth, where each species of plant
noticed is to be found in Ireland.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE
THE
DUBLIN SOCIETY,
THE
ENCOURAGERS
OF
AGRICULTURE, THE ARTS, AND SCIENCES,

THIS CATALOGUE
OF
RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS,
FOUND IN IRELAND,

IS MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY
THEIR MOST DEVOTED,
VERY OBLIGED AND
HUMBLE SERVANT,

WALTER WADE.

DUBLIN,
JUNE 23, 1804.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY

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PREFACE.

AS some circumstances have occurred, which may possibly prevent the publication of a FLORA HIBERNICA as soon as could be wished for, a work for some years back amongst the first of my considerations, and which I have from time to time announced for publication, as soon as genuine and valuable materials could be collected for that purpose, conceiving, as I then did, and do still, that no work of a similar nature ought to make its appearance, or be considered genuine and valuable, unless the author has it in his power to answer for the HABITATS, or native places of growth, of the different objects noticed; or in some unforeseen

unforeseen instances, which should be very few, to depend on the kind and liberal communications of professed botanists, or botanical amateurs, and not even then, unless the communication is accompanied with a living specimen of the plant.

Such precautions, of so much import as I conceive, and which, I trust, will receive the approbation and support of the genuine and true naturalist, must retard, for some time on my part, the publication of a FLORA HIBERNICA.

I am aware, that there are some genuine and valuable materials for such a FLORA, in the hands of a gentleman in the northern part of this kingdom, a person every way qualified, from industry, information, and acuteness, for such an undertaking, and it is much to be lamented he does not gratify the botanical world
with

with the result of his researches. Not having the honour of his acquaintance, or pleasure of his confidence, I shall not presume to mention his name; but I should hope, when his leisure permits, that he will follow my example, by publishing the *habitats* of such valuable and scarce plants as he has met with growing wild in Ireland—from such a source, the communication must be highly interesting.

With gratitude I acknowledge, that the Dublin Society has enabled me in some degree to explore some of the most distant parts of Ireland, in search of their vegetable products, (an account of one excursion I have lately published, in the Transactions of the Dublin Society for 1801,*) a suggestion long since proposed by one of its most enlightened, respected, and valuable members, conceiving, as He then did, that

* PLANTÆ RARIORÆ IN CUNNAMARA INVENTÆ.

that a Flora of Ireland, properly and faithfully executed, on such a principle as that of enabling a person properly qualified, under the auspices of the Society, to examine the different provinces in search of their vegetable productions, would be highly interesting, advantageous, and valuable.

But as such a Flora cannot immediately make its appearance, for reasons already stated, I consider myself called upon, in the interim, to lay before the Society, and the public, the result of those labours in general, which the liberality of the Society has heretofore in a great measure encouraged me to undertake.

The intention of the present trifling publication is to record the native places of growth of some scarce plants found in Ireland: some, likewise, of common occurrence, are noticed, merely because the different British Floras have
considered

considered them as rather rare, and others on account of some valuable properties they possess. I have given only the systematic, and English names, and, in a very few instances, the Irish; all synonyms and descriptions I have omitted, as they will be found more at large in the different Floras, and to avoid enlarging the form of publication unnecessarily. Where any valuable property is attributed to a plant, I have, as before observed, carefully marked it. Whenever I have been obliged to depend on kind communications, such I have acknowledged with respectful gratitude; they will appear to be but very few, because the living plant has not, in general, been sent with the communication. This, I trust and hope, will be a sufficient apology for many omissions.

As to *cryptogamicks*, the investigation of which has now become so interesting and fashionable,

fashionable, though attended with much difficulty, I have touched upon them but slightly, except the order *Algæ*, one genus of which order (Lichen) I consider as meriting every attention, as some of the species afford some beautiful and permanent dyes. Another genus of the same order (*Fucus*, or sea-wrack) I conceive to be highly valuable in the economy of nature, and it may be made subservient to many useful purposes. I have, therefore, amongst others more rare, introduced all the common and profitable species, which occur on our shores.

In the moss tribe, I must consider my having found the *Buxbaumia aphylla*, as a great acquisition and honour to an Irish Flora, a figure of which I have given.

Such

Such plants as have appeared in a former publication of mine,* I have omitted; except in a few instances, where I considered them as rather scarce, and worthy of other habitats being mentioned of them; such as *Rubia peregrina*, or *bastard madder*, which perhaps may answer all the purposes of the more costly madder, or *Rubia tinctorum*.

I have ever considered that, however trifling a work may be, clear and copious indexes must be very satisfactory; and, convinced of their use, I presume to add an English and Latin one to this little performance.

The abbreviations, I have made use of, are for the purpose of referring to the different divisions in the Dublin Society's botanical garden at Glasnevin, where the several plants
noticed

* CATALOGUS SYSTEMATICUS PLANTARUM INDIGENARUM IN COMITATU DUBLINENSIS INVENTARUM.

noticed may all in time be found, and which abbreviations will be explained in the next page.

Upon the whole, then, I should hope, that this Catalogue, for it cannot strictly be called any thing else, the first attempt of the kind in this kingdom on a general plan, will be the means of inducing others to follow my example, so that a FLORA OF IRELAND may appear, which will do honour to the NATION.

DUBLIN,
1804.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

- A. Arboretum, or tree division.
- F. Fruticetum, or shrubbery.
- H. Herbarium, or herbaceous ground.
- P. Pecudarium, or cattle ground.
- H. T. Hortus tinctorius, or dyer's garden.
- FCE. Fœnarium, or hay garden.
- E. Escarium, or esculent garden.
- H. H. Hortus Hibernicus, or Irish garden.
- H. M. Hortus medicus, or medicinal garden.
- G. V. Gramina vera, or true grasses.
- A. P. Aquarium palustre, bog and marsh division.
- A. L. F. Aquarium lacustre, et fluviatile, aquatic division.
- C. Cryptogamia, or cryptogamic division.

ERRATA.

Page 2, line 10, for *Lafitanica*, read *Lufitanica*.

— 17, line 3, for *low*, read *late*.

— 18, line 12, for *livid*, read *liver*.

— 25, line 15, for *Dione a*, read *Dionæa*.

— 26, line 22, for *IUNCUS*, read *JUNCUS*.

— 26, ——— for *filimormis*, read *filimormia*.

— 28, line 6, for *path*, read *post*.

— 32, line 23, for *SAGI*, read *SAXI*.

— 35, line 8, for *SELLARIA*, read *STELLARIA*.

— 144, line 17, for *thisp lant*, read *this plant*.

PLANTÆ RARIORES, &c.

No. I.

HIPPU'RIS vulga'ris, *mare's tail*. A. F.

THE Hippuris is not considered in England, as a very common plant; I therefore notice it, because it is rather so in Ireland on the banks of slow streams, and pools of water, flowering about the middle of summer. A transverse section of the stalk forms a beautiful microscopic object, and the whole plant is considered as a weak astringent.

II.

VERONI'CA monta'na, *mountain speedwell*.

H.—H. H.—P.

Not very rare in many shady woods; the wood at Luttrell's-town, county Dublin, affords it in abundance, and about Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, it is common in rather exposed situations. I cannot agree with some very respectable English authority, that a chalky soil seems *best* adapted

to it; for in Ireland it is to be met with in a state of great luxuriance in various soils, and, as to a chalky soil, we are unacquainted with any such, that I know of, in Ireland. In its general habit, it somewhat resembles our common *Veronica Chamædrys*, or wild germander, the dried leaves of which form so excellent a substitute for tea.

III.

PINGUI'CULA ^uLafitan'ica, *pale butterwort.*

A. P.

Rather common in some bogs, and marshy bottoms with *P. vulgaris*, as at Woodstock, county Kilkenny, *William Tighe*, Esq. Mountmelick-bog—bog of Allen—Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, and many other parts of the county Galway—in the counties of Down, Tyrone, and Derry, it is to be met with frequently, flowering late in the summer.

IV.

UTRICULA'RIA vulga'ris, *greater hooded milfoil.* A. P.

In turf holes near Ballynahinch, Cunnemara—bog of Allen—in marshy ditches at Howth, county Dublin, flowering about August. The hollow.

hollow bags, attached to the leaves, contain air, and a transparent watry fluid, which last, when greatly magnified, appears to contain a quantity of extremely minute *solid* particles.

V.

UTRICULARIA mi'nor, *lesser-hooded milfoil.*

A. P.

I look upon this as more common than the former, growing in similar situations, and flowering at the same time of the year.

Between Ballinasloe and Shannon-bridge, in the turf-holes on the road side it occurs in abundance, and about two miles from Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, road to Custrower bay, it covers a small bog-hole. It is likewise to be met with in the bog of Allen, intermixed with *Utricularia vulgaris*. Old bog-holes, foot of Sleigh Donard, county Down, *John White*.

VI.

CIRCÆA alpi'na, *mountain enchanter's nightshade.* H. H. H.

On the public road, Drimcong, between Galway and Oughterard, among the stones, and in various mountainous spots in Cunnemara, flowering in August. Besides its smaller size, it may be re-

dily distinguished from *C. Lusitanica*, or common enchanter's nightshade, by its heart-shaped leaves.

VII.

SCHOE'NUS maris'cus, *prickly bog-rush*.

A. P.

The small loughs and moors, between Ballynahinch and Oughterard, afford it in abundance. It serves for thatching, instead of straw, as it grows very high, sometimes five or six feet, and the lower leaves three feet long.

VIII.

SCHOE'NUS al'bus, *white headed bog-rush*.

A. P.

At the foot of Lettery mountain, Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, on a turfy marsh, flowering in August.

IX.

SCHOE'NUS ru'fus, *brown bog-rush*.

Found in the marine marshes, near Custrower bay, Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, and likewise in the county of Antrim, but I forgot to notice its habitat. Doctor Smith observes, that
this

this *Schænus* has often been described for the *S. ferrugineus*, which is supposed to have never been found in Britain.

X.

I'RIS fœtidissima, *stinking Iris, or gladwyn,*
roast beef plant. H.—H. H.—P.—H.T.

Irish, Blericum.

This perennial, which flowers in June, is easily distinguished from the common yellow Iris or flagger, by the colour of the flower, which is of a heavy blue, and the peculiar smell of the leaves when bruised, resembling, in some degree, roasted beef; hence one of the English names.

On Ireland's Eye, Howth, and at Fossaro, to the Southward of Bray, county Wicklow. In Ennis church-yard, county Clare.

Swine bitten by a mad dog have escaped the disease, by taking the fresh roots mixed with their food, whilst others bitten by the same dog died raving mad. They are used to dye black.

XI.

SCIR'PUS flu'itans, *floating club-rush.* A. F.

Found in stagnant pools, near Turc bridge, Killarney, county Kerry. In the marshy grounds

at

at Howth, and Cardiff's bridge, county Dublin, and in many parts of the county Galway.

XII.

SCIR'PUS acicula'ris, *least club-rush.*

A. P.

In marshy and heathy spots near Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, but not in any quantity, flowering in August. *Withering*, following *Haller* and *Retzius*, considers this species of *Scirpus* as a *Cyperus*.

XIII.

PHAL'ARIS arena'ria, *sea Canary grass.*

H.—H. H.—G. V.

On the sandy sea shore at Howth, county Dublin. This delicate canary grass is an annual, and flowers in July.

XIV.

LO'LIUM temulen'tum, *annual darnel grass.*

H.—G. V.—H. H.

This species of darnel is sometimes common in corn fields. I notice it, because it is well known in most counties in Ireland, by the name of *Rileh* and *Rivery*, for its intoxicating quality, whether taken in bread or drink; swine have
been

been known to be seized with a temporary blindness and drunkenness, when it was mixed with their food. "Made into bread, with a small proportion of wheat, and often eaten, produced vomiting, purging, violent cholics, and death."——*Monthly Review*, vol. 67. p. 559.

XV.

FESTU'CA calama'ria, *reed-like fescue grass*.

H.—G. V.—H. H.

Whether a Festuca, or Poa, it is not my business at present to determine; but as an excellent figure of this grass appears in the 14th vol. p. 1005, of English Botany, I shall adopt this name given to it by Doctor Smith. In the Species Plantarum, by Willdenow, vol. 1. p. 389, it will be met with under the name of *Poa trinervata*. In addition to its being found in a wood, near Newtown-Barry, by the Rev. Mr. Butt, I may venture to assert, that this new grass is not uncommon in Ireland. The woods at the Dargle, county Wicklow, and those near Derry, and Ross-Trevor, afford it in abundance; a perennial, and flowers in June.

FESTU'CA

XVI.

FESTU'CA vivi'para, *viviparous fescue-grass*.

H.—H. H.—G. V.

Rather common on the summits of all our high mountains—on Mangerton and Purple mountains, Killarney. Mr. Gough, in *Withering*, observes, that this viviparous fescue, brought from the highest hill in Westmoreland, and planted in his garden, continued viviparous for three or four years, and he would seem to hint that it is uniformly so. Common on the mountains of Mourne, *John White*.

XVII.

AI'RA flexuo'sa, *waved mountain hair-grass*.

H.—H. H.—G. V.

In sandy heathy situations, at Ireland's Eye, Howth, flowering in July, a perennial.

XVIII.

PO'A distans, *reflexed meadow-grass*.

H.—H. H.—G. V.

In the sands at Howth, and Northwall, county Dublin, abundantly; a perennial, and flowers about August.

PO'A

XIX.

PO'A nemora'lis, *wood meadow-grass.*

G. V.—H. H.—H.

In shady situations, between Luttrell's-town and Lucan, county Dublin; a perennial, and flowers in July. In a wood on the side of Knock-cree mountain, county Down, *John White.*

XX.

PA'NICUM sanguina'le, *cock's-foot panick-grass.*

G. V.—H. H.—H.

A few specimens of this very scarce grass were found on the sand-hills of Dough, county Clare.

XXI.

ROTBO'LLIA incurva'ta, *sea hard-grass.*

G. V.—H. H.—H.

This annual, which perfects its flowers about the latter end of August, is to be met with at Howth, near the sea shore, Sutton side, but not in any quantity.

XXII.

PHLE'UM alpi'num, *alpine cat's-tail grass.*

G. V.—H. H.—H.

Near the summit of Lettery mountain, Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, a few specimens, flowering in August.

AGROSTIS

XXIII.

AGRO'STIS min'ima, *small bent grass*.

G. V.—H. H.—H.

This elegant little grass, found in the same situation with the former, and flowering at the same time.

XXIV.

BROMUS racemo'sus, *smooth brome grass*.

G. V.—H. H.—H.

I have always taken this Bromus to be the *B. mollis*, until convinced to the contrary by the excellent figure and description given of it in Eng. Bot. vol. 15, p. 1079. It is by no means uncommon on arable land, in the county of Dublin; the different grounds about the botanic garden, Glasnevin, before they were cultivated for botanical purposes, particularly that which borders the river, produced many specimens of it.

XXV.

PLANTA'GO Loefflingii, *Wilden. Sp. Pl. 1.*

649. H.—H. H.

Wildenow, I presume to think, very properly considers this plantain as a distinct species, the variety *Loefflingiana*, of Hudson's *Plantago maritima*.

Found

Found in several places; Cunnemara, county Galway, on the banks and margin of old ditches.

XXVI.

EX'ACUM filifor'me, *leaf Gentianella.*

H.—H. H.

A very rare and curious little plant, about three inches high, was found in Dursey island, county Cork, on a high dry bank opposite the main land, not far from the church in ruins, *J. Blashford Esq.*—an annual, and flowers in August. Doctor Smith was the first who removed this plant from the genus *Gentiana*.

XXVII.

RUP'PIA mari'tima, *sea Ruppia, tassel pond weed.* H.—H. H.

With some difficulty this plant, which somewhat resembles *Potamogeton marinum*, was detected in the salt water marshes at the North wall.

It is not ascertained, whether it be an annual, or perennial; as it was not got in flower, I cannot determine the flowering time with us.

CEN-

XXVIII.

CENTUNCULUS minimus, *small centunculus*.

A. P.

This plant, which is hardly an inch high, was found in the moist turfy sands near Ballynahinch, Cunnemara; flowering in August.

XXIX.

ASPERULA cynanchica, *squiancy wort*.

H.—H. H.

Found in rocky places, chiefly on mossy tufts in Glanquin, and several other parts of the barony of Inchiquin. On the sandy banks, along the sea shore at Aughris, Cunnemara; flowering in August and September.

XXX.

GALIUM boreale, *crossleaved ladies' bed-straw*.

H.—H. H.—H. T.

Is very common in mountainous places, county Galway, about the various loughs in rocky shady spots; the different islands on Lough Corrib supply it in abundance; flowering in September.

ber. The roots have the quality of dyeing red, like the common *G. verum*, or yellow ladies' bed-straw.

XXXI.

RU'BLA *peregrina*, *wild madder*.

H.—H. T.

This wild Madder, the roots of which possess the property of dyeing red like the true Madder, or *Rubia tinctorum*, is to be found in abundance growing among the bushes at Ros, Mucruss, and Ennisfallon, near Killarney. It is likewise to be met with, but not in quantity, on the Hills of Howth, and Dalkey, county Dublin; flowering in August*.

XXXII.

ALCHEMIL'LA *alpi'na*, *alpine ladies'-mantle*.

H.—H. H.

The rocky high mountain of Mam Turc, Cunnemara, and Joyce country, affords this elegant alpine plant in abundance. On the rocks at Cong, county Mayo, nothing can be more common; flowering in September.

SAGI-

* Cat. Pl. Dub. 40.

XXXIII.

SAGINA *ceraifoi'des*, *mouse-ear pearl wort*.

H.—H. H.

The present plant would almost tempt me into giving an opinion as to the class, and order in which it should be placed, as well as of its generic and specific character, but as a simple account of the *habitats* of certain rare plants, which are to be met with in Ireland, is merely my object in the present publication, I shall carefully avoid hazarding any opinion. I have retained the first name given to this plant in the III. vol. of English Botany, 166. In the Flora Britannica of the same Author, p. 498, it is removed to the class and order Decandria Pentagynia, under the name of *Cerastium tetrandrum*, or tetrandrous mouse-ear chickweed, a name which the late much-to-be lamented Mr. Curtis had given it, accompanied with a most characteristic figure, in the II. volume, pl. 429, of that most valuable and excellent performance, the Flora Londinensis.

On the sandy shore between Clontarf and Howth, County Dublin, common, and in many other places in Ireland. An annual, and in full flower in July.

LITHO.

XXXIV.

LITHOSPERMUM arven'se, *corn gromwell*,
bastard alkanet. H.—H. H.—H. T.

This annual, which flowers in May, is to be met with in abundance in the cultivated fields at the foot of the Three-rock mountain, county Wicklow. The bark of the root tinges wax, and oil of a beautiful red.

XXXV.

LYSIMACHIA vulga'ris, *yellow loose-strife*.
 H.—H. H.—A. P.

I don't take this elegant species of loose-strife, (whose stems frequently rise to nearly the height of three feet) to be so very common. The bog of Ballyphahane, near Cork, furnishes it but in small quantities. Upon the east bank of a lough adjoining the lands of Drumkevan, near Ennis, county Clare, flowering in July. Bilberry island, Lough Corib, and near the bridge of Ballinasloe, in the marshes and waters, flowering in September. *At the new Ferry between Agh-
 hite & the Port of Derry's Buildings on the
 Nth side of the River Derry.*

PUL-

XXXVI.

PULMONA'RIA maritima, *sea lung-wort.*

H.—H. H.

So late as the first week in October, found it in flower, and but very sparingly, on the shore near Hampton bank, about a short mile from Balbriggan; and at Lough Sheeny, Tummon-town, or Land of Lane, (as they are generally called,) between the two lime kilns on the shore, within about a mile or rather more of Skerries, county Dublin. Abundantly along the gravelly shore side between Green Castle and the Light House, county Down. *John White.*

I can have no doubt of its being perennial. It is considered as one of the most beautiful indigenous plants we have. Mr. Atkinson observes, that the corolla before it expands is pink, immediately after changing to a fine blue.

XXXVII.

CAMPA'NULA hederacea, *ivy leaved bell-flower.* A. P.

Found in a low swampy field, near the old millstream at the back of the old house of Barley-field,

ley-field, near Ballybritton, and about five miles from Bandon, County Cork—a perennial, and flowers so low as August, *Doctor Vine*, Limerick.

XXXVIII.

DATU'RA stramo'nium, *thorn-apple*.

H.—H. H.

A very poisonous annual, which flowers in August, abundantly about the river Lions, King's County. It would now appear to be naturalized in Europe, although a native of America.

XXXIX.

SOLA'NUM *Dulcama'ra*, var. *marit.* Ra. Syn.

263, *sea woody night-shade*. F.—H. H.

On the beach at Renvi, Cunnemara, common, flowering in September; though Hudson says, *in littoribus maritimis passim*, I have reason to think it is a scarce plant.

XL.

RHA'MNUS cathar'ticus, *purging buck-thorn*.

F.

In the hedges and woods, and but sparingly about Killarney. The saffron-coloured juice of
c the

the *unripe* berries of buck-thorn is used for staining maps or paper, and which berries are the French berries of the druggists shops. The juice of the *ripe* berries with alum, is the sap green used by painters. The bark of the buck-thorn is said to afford a beautiful yellow dye.

XLI.

PRIMULA vulga'ris, var. 2, *Withering*.

H.—H. H.

This elegant variety of the common primrose with lilac-coloured flowers, and which I suppose is the variety with blossoms of a red lived colour, noticed by Withering, was found by *John White*, at the foot of Saddle and Trumpet mountain, county Louth.

It is worthy of remark, that the leaves of the common primrose answer extremely well for feeding silkworms. Trans. of Soc. of Arts, II. p. 157.

XLII.

ATROPA Belladon'na, *devala*, or *deadly night-*

shade. H.—H. H.—H. M.

One of the most powerful narcotick poisons we have indigenous. Found at Stradbally, by the brook side where an old monastery stood, abundantly.

abundantly. The juice of the ripe berries is said to stain paper of a beautiful and durable purple. A perennial, and flowers in July.

XLIII.

LONICE'RA Pericly'menum, var. *foliis quercinis*, oak-leaved common honey-suckle. F.

This variety of the common honey-suckle, with oak-shaped leaves, is to be found along the ditches in the fields near Fassaro, County Wicklow.

XLIV.

GENTIA'NA ver'na, *spring gentian*.

H.—H. H.

A very elegant and very scarce perennial, which covers the sterile mountains and a few marshy situations near Castle-taylor, County Galway, in the month of May. It is observed, that this species of Gentiana and the *G. bavarica* are nearly allied.

XLV.

SI'UM latifo'lium, *broad leaved water-parsnip*.

P.—H.—H. H.—A. P.

The roots are supposed to be of an acrid poisonous quality. The bog of Curraghera, county

Dublin, affords it in abundance, and it is likewise to be met with at Howth in marshy situations, but sparingly. Near Tuam, and abundant in the boggy ditches on the road side between Milough and Ballinasloe. A perennial, and flowers in August. The roots are highly noxious to cattle.

XLVI.

SI'UM re'pens, *creeping water-parsnip*.

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Found this with the former; a perennial, and flowers in July. It is much smaller than *Stum nodiflorum*. Marshy spots along the river side, Kirkeel, county Down, *John White*.

XLVII.

PHELLAN'DRIUM aquati'cum, *water hemlock*. H.—H. H.—A. P.

Irish, Fealla bog.

The marshy ditches about Tuam, county Galway, and the waters near the bridge of Ballinasloe, and Newtown-bridge near Trim, county Meath; and all along the river Boyne abound with it. It was formerly supposed to be a fatal poison to horses, occasioning them to become paralytic; but this paralytic affection is now ascertained to be brought about by an insect, which generally inhabits within the stems; the usual remedy is pigs dung.

CENANTHE

XLVIII.

CENANTHE *peucedani'folia*, *sulphur wort*
water dropwort. H.—H. H.—A. P.

In marshy situations—common near the coast between Balbriggen and Skerries, and on Lambay island. A perennial.

XLIX.

CORIAN'DRUM *sati'vum*, *common coriander*.
 H.—H. H.—H. M.

This plant, when bruised, is very fetid; an annual, and to be found on the shore between Clontarf and Howth; and on the ground to the right from the upper end of Townsend-street to the draw-bridge going to Ringsend; flowering in July.

Coriander-seeds have been considered as suspicious, if not deleterious; but the late Doctor Withering has known six drams of them taken at once without any remarkable effect.

L.

CAR'UM *Ca'rui*, *common caraway*,
 H.—H. H. H. M.

Found near Clonskeagh; in a field near Chapelized; on a bank near the brick-fields; beyond Ringsend;

Ringsend; and at the north end of Lucan bridge, county Dublin. A biennial, and flowers in July.

LI.

PIMPINELLA mag'na, *great burnet saxifrage*.
H.—H. H.

In the hedges about Fryar's walk, Cork, this perennial is to be met with abundantly, flowering early in July. About the high road, Rosstrevor, county Clare, Dangen beyond Galway, and at Cong, county Mayo, in profusion. The root is very acrid, burning the mouth like pepper, and affords a blue oil, according to Withering.

LII.

PIMPINELLA dioi'ca, *dwarf burnet saxifrage*,
rock parsley. H.—H. H.

The pasture fields near the church of Athboy, county Meath, furnish it in great quantities; this plant has been found only in two places in Britain, on the limestone rocks below Bristol, and near Uphill, Somersetshire. A very remarkable circumstance of this umbelliferous plant is, that it bears male flowers on one root, and female
on

on another, and hence the trivial name *dioca*;
A perennial, and flowers in May.

LIII.

CORRIGIO'LA littora'lis, *sand strapwort.*

H.—H. H.

This very rare plant, not to be found in the Flora of Hudson, though he was the first discoverer of it in England, is to be met with on the sandy beach, the Sutton side of Howth, county Dublin; an annual, flowering in August. Doctor Withering observes, that in Portugal it is not limited to the sea side, but grows in hedge-banks, and ploughed fields at a distance from the sea.

LIV.

SAMBU'CUS E'bulus, *dwarf elder, danewort.*

F.

The whole plant is very purgative, and possesses a very heavy disagreeable smell. No species of cattle will eat it; moles will not approach the spot where it is laid. It is however a very serviceable diuretic; the berries give a violet colour. The Silesians are said to scatter the green leaves where their pigs lie, in order to prevent some of the diseases to which they are liable; certain it is, that the green leaves drive away mice

mice from granaries. On the island of Lambay, facing Rush, county Dublin, it occurs in great profusion.

LV.

LINUM angustifolium, *narrow leaved pale flax*. H.—H. H.

On Knockmaroon-hill, road to Lucan, county Dublin, flowering in August. Steep banks between Clontarf and Howth, *John White*.

LVI.

LINUM Radi'ola, *least rupture-wort*.
H.—H. H.

In boggy situations, along the sides of the rivers about Kirkeel, and on the lands of Murlagh, below Newcastle, county Down, *John White*.

Doctor Smith in his Eng. Bot. p. 13. 893, adopts the old name, *Radiola millegrana*.

LVII.

DRO'SERA Ang'lica, *great sun-dew*. A. P.

In the boggy marshes, near Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, with the two common species of *Drosera*, flowering late in August. Very similar to the
common

common species, but in every respect larger. Though the whole plant, of this, and the common species is acrid, and corrodes the skin—yet some ladies know how to mix the juice with milk, so as to form a safe cosmetic to remove freckles and sunburn. Mr. Whately of London has observed, that the leaves of all the species of sun-dew have a similar moving power to the leaves of the wonderful *Dionæa muscipula*, or Venus's Fly-trap, a native of the bogs of Carolina, a very correct figure of which is given in Darwin's beautiful and eccentric poem, *The Loves of the Plants*, p. 16, *Nat. Miscell.* vol. 2. t. 40.

The surface of the leaves of *Dionæa muscipula* are irritable in the highest degree, for when an insect alights on a leaf, it is caught as effectually as a mouse in a mouse-trap.

LVIII.

SCILLA ver'na, *vernal squill*. H.—H. H.

Abundantly on the rocks, and dry mountainous pasture grounds, near the Giant's causeway, county Antrim, flowering early in May. On the dry pasture ground to the west of the light-house, Howth, and on Ireland's eye, county Dublin.

IUN.

LIX.

IUN'CUS uligino'sus, *little bulbous rush.*

———— squarro'sus, *moſs ruſh, gooſe-corn.*

———— acu'tus, *great ſharp ruſh.*

———— bulbo'sus, *round fruited ruſh.*

H.—H. H.

All to be found at Howth, or along the ſhore between Clontarf and Howth; particularly the latter in great quantity.

LX.

IUN'CUS campeſtris, var. β . of *Hudſon.*

H.—H. H.

On marſhy boggy ground, Mangerton mountain, Killarney, common; flowering in Auguſt.

LXI.

IUN'CUS tri'fidus, *three-leaved ruſh.*

A. P.

In the marſhy grounds at the foot of Mangerton mountain, Killarney; and on many of the boggy mountains, Cunnemara.

LXII.

IUN'CUS ſi'formis, *leaf-ruſh.*

H.—H. H.

On Lettery mountain, Cunnamara. It is the moſt delicate ruſh that can be conceived.

IUN.

LXIII.

IUN'CUS triglu'mis, *three-flowered rush*.

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Common with the former, and about the rills, and marshy spots on the Dublin mountains; flowering in August.

LXIV.

RU'MEX marit'imus, *golden dock*.

H.—H. H.

In the marshes within the reach of the sea at Howth; flowering in August. I don't think it a very common plant in inland situations, therefore I notice it. Perennial.

LXV.

RU'MEX aquati'cus, *great water dock*.

A. P.—H.—H. H.

This very useful, and powerful vegetable astringent, is to be met with abundantly in the marshes, and by the sides of the Clady water to the west, not far from Portglaunoon, county Antrim; flowering in August. In the waters, near the bridge of Ballinalloe, with *Lysimachia vulgaris*, and *Phelandrium aquaticum*. Near Clonoe, county Waterford. The root, pulverized, is perhaps the safest and best dentifrice we have.

ALIS'MA

LXVI.

ALIS'MA na'tans, *floating water plantain*.

A. F.

In drains, near an old mill-dam, not far from Balruddery, between the Man of War and Balbriggan public path road, this scarce and curious water plantain is to be met with. Not having seen it in flower, I cannot determine the period of its flowering in this situation.

LXVII.

ERICA Daboe'cia, *Irisb heath*. F.

To the botanist, who may travel in search of plants, through the romantic district of Cunnemara, county Galway, the immense quantity of this beautiful and truly indigenous heath will fill his mind with astonishment, being nearly as abundant as the most common heath we have, flowering for some months—so late as the middle of September, I parted with it in full flower!

The history of this heath appears to me not to be well understood, and the charm which Ray has attributed to it, however ludicrous, as noticed in *Eng. Bot.* Vol. I. 35, I could not trace in
any

any shape whatsoever in Cunnemara. In another place I shall endeavour to give a true history of *Erica Daboecia*, as I am collecting materials for that purpose. Certain it is, that on the celebrated *Lough Dearg*, county Donegal, there is a very large island called *St. Daboec's* island, and on which a *St. Daboec* founded a priory at a very early date, I believe about the year 490. Whether the *Erica Daboecia* is to be met with on this island, remains still to be ascertained.

LXVIII.

VACCI'NIUM vitis idæ'a, *red whortle-berry,*
crow-berry. F.

The rocky mountains of Burrin, county Clare, are covered with this very delicate ever-green, where it is called *ceana borne*, *Keora Borne*, flowering in May, and perfecting its fruit in July. It is likewise to be met with on the edges of Upper Lough Bray, near Powercourt, county Wicklow. Cliffs of Scallirea rocks W. of Boncom mountain, and on Carus rocks, Slievenamhady, or the dog's mountain, county Down, *John White*.

LXIX.

VACCI'NIUM oxycoc'cos, *cran-berry.* F.

To be met with in many of the turfy bogs—bog of Allen, common. The Swedes use the berries

ries to boil silver plate to its proper whiteness,
Eng. Bot. Vol. V. 319.

LXX.

AR'BUTUS U'nedo, *common Arbutus, or strawberry tree.* F.

This aboriginal beautiful ever-green of Greece is now unequivocally ascertained to be indigenous in that part of the county Kerry, called Killarney; it decorates the fascinating lakes of this enchanting spot, hanging from the crevices of the seemingly barren limestone rocks in the greatest state of luxuriance and beauty, with hardly any earth about its roots. I am told that it is to be met with at Glengariff, and in all the mountainous situations to the west of Bantry bay, county Cork.

LXXI.

AR'BUTUS Uva ur'si, *red trailing Arbutus.*
 F.

It spreads to a vast degree on the limestone rocks on the Burren mountains, county Galway, where it is called *Burren myrtle*. Very common on the mountains of Cunnemara, and the different islands on the coast, particularly Buffin—no vestige
 of

of flower in September. It has been much esteemed in nephritic complaints, and particularly serviceable in tanning leather, being highly astringent.

LXXII.

ANDRO'MEDA polifo'lia, *marsh Andromeda.*

F.

This pretty shrub is to be met with in many bogs—the bog of Allen furnishes it in abundance, flowering in July.

LXXIII.

BU'TOMUS umbella'tus, *flowering rush.*

A. F. L.

This highly ornamental aquatic decorates the margins of the ditches and marshes in several places about the Shannon. In a broad ditch on the road leading to Carbally-bridge, Limerick, *Doctor Vize.*

In the marshes about the river Fergus, particularly between Ennis and Clonrode. This stately aquatic is so hardy as to bear the cold of Lapland.

MONO-

LXXIV.

MONO'TROPA hypop'ithys, *yellow bird's-nest.*

H.—H. H.

Growing at the foot of old pine trees, at the Marquis of Drogheda's, Moore Abbey, county Kildare, flowering in July. It smells like bean blossoms.

LXXV.

SAPONA'RIA officina'lis, *common soap-wort.*

H.—H. H.

Abundantly in the copses, and on the brink of the river about Ball's-bridge, and all along the river Dodder, county Dublin.

It is probable that it was planted some years back in this situation, as there have been, and still are, bleach-greens and manufactories for printing linen and cotton, along the banks of the river Dodder; and the known property, which *soap-wort* possesses of raising a lather like soap when bruised and agitated with water, and so frequently used for cleaning clothes, may be the chief cause of its appearing so abundantly in this spot.

SAGI-

LXXVI.

SAXIFRAGA stella'ris, *hairy saxifrage.*

H.—H. H.

On the margins of rills, to the north of Mangerton mountain, Killarney, pretty common, flowering in August.—I may observe, that it is to be met with in the greatest quantity near the Devil's punch-bowl, the summit of the mountain.—Shady cliffs in Sleigh no Gloch, and many more of the mountains of Mourne.
John White.

LXXVII.

SAXIFRAGA umbro'sa, *London pride, none so pretty.* H.—H. H.

This alpine beauty covers almost every spot about the lake of Killarney; and what appeared to me very singular in August 1796, when I visited this place, was, that on Mangerton mountain the flower appeared to have just expanded itself, whilst on the opposite mountain Turc, (a road only dividing them) where it grows in great abundance, the seed was perfectly formed, and appeared to have been in that state for some time.

It has only lately been found growing wild in England, but of which circumstance I have some doubts.

doubts.* Very common throughout Cunnemara, county Galway. *In the Dargle wild?*

LXXVIII.

SAXIFRAGA hypnoi'des, *mossy saxifrage, or ladies cushion.* H.—H. H.

This saxifrage clothes the rocks about the Giant's caufway, county of Antrim, flowering in May; likewise the hill of Knocknenny, county Fermanagh.—Knockmai mountain, near Tuam.

LXXIX.

SAXIFRAGA oppositifolia, *purple saxifrage.*
H.—H. H.

At the summit of Bulben mountain, Ennis Owen, *Mr. Browne*; who very kindly gave me a specimen, from that place, of this very rare and singular species of saxifrage, being the only one with purple flowers, of British growth.

LXXX.

SILE'NE nu'tans, *Nottingham catch-fly.*
H.—H. H.

Found it but sparingly on the old walls, thickly covered with lime very near Island-bridge, and by the way side near St. Margrett's, county Dublin. Flowering early in June.

SILE'NE

* See English Botany, vol. 10. 663.

LXXXI.

SILE'NE An'glica, *English catchfly*.

H.—H. H.

This species of *Silene*, by no means common, was found in fields along the shore side, about Kerkeel, county Down, *John White*.

LXXXII.

SELLA'RIA glau'ca, *glaucous marsh stitchwort*.

H.—A. P.—H. H.

In Curragha bog, county Dublin; flowering in July, with *Stellaria graminea*. Sides of rivulets, Renvi, Cunnemara. Tinure bog, county Louth, *John White*.

Mr. Browne says that the stems and leaves appear under a lens to be sprinkled with numerous minute white dots, and that its glaucous colour is owing to this circumstance.

LXXXIII.

SE'DUM Teleph'ium, *Orpine, or live long*.

H.—H. H.

Covers the walls of an old fort, called Cahiremond, near Kilfenora, county Clare; flowering in August.

A decoction of the leaves is said to be a very serviceable, and forcible diuretic.

LXXXIV.

SE'DUM dasypylum, *thick leaved stone-crop.*

H.—H. H.

On old walls flowering copiously in June, near Blarney castle, county Cork.

LXXXV.

EUPHOR'BIA Portlan'dica, *Portland spurge.*

H.—H. H.

Found on the shore at Killiney-bay.—Between Clontarf and the warren house, and the Sutton side of Howth; likewise on Ireland's-eye, flowering late in August. It is observed, that at the base of the flower are several flat, slender, skinny woolly substances, cloven at the end. 6

LXXXVI.

EUPHOR'BIA Hiber'nica, *Irish spurge.*

H.—H. H.

It grows in immense quantities on the public road between Cork and Killarney, and all about Killarney; the seed perfectly formed in August.

Not

Not known by the name of *Makinboy*, in the neighbourhood of Cork, or Killarney. I shall shortly give a further account of this Irish spurge, with a figure of it; which latter circumstance appears to me to be very much wanting, no good or correct figure, that I know of, having as yet made its appearance, in the state in which it is to be met with in Ireland.

LXXXVII.

PRU'NUS infiti'tia, *Bullace tree.* A.

Found on Bilberry island, Lough Corib. The bark of the roots and branches is considerably styptic.

LXXXVIII.

CRATÆ'GUS A'ria, *white beam tree.*

A.

In the hedges to the west side of Howth; flowering in June. Many places in Cunnemara; and about Killarney. From the fruit of the beam tree an ardent spirit may be distilled, and *Mr. Gough* says, that the wood of this tree affords an excellent charcoal for making gun-powder.

SOR'BUS

LXXXIX.

SOR'BUS aucupa'ria, *mountain ash.*

A.

This very pleasing tree is to be met with pretty commonly about Killarney in the woods, and some of the mountains. The berries, which ripen about September, afford a jelly not unpleasant, which is prepared from them in the Highlands of Scotland with sugar, according to *Doctor Smith*—the berries likewise, dried and reduced to powder, make wholesome bread, and an ardent spirit may be distilled from them, which is said to have a fine flavour.

XC.

SOR'BUS domes'tica, *true service tree.*

A.

This rare tree grows by the way side in a copse between Maryborough and Mountmelick; and also at river Lyons.

XCI.

RO'SA villo'sa, *apple rose. F.*

It surprised me somewhat to meet with the garden rose in full flower in July at Ireland's eye, Howth; at the same time I can have no doubt of its being perfectly in a wild state.

RO'SA.

XCII.

RO'SA lut'ea, *yellow rose*. F.

I set this down, with some doubts of its being indigenous, although I met with it in flower in August, near Ballyhill, Carrickfergus, far removed from any garden.

XCIII.

RU'BUS cæ'sius, *dew-berry bush*. F.

In the county Galway, not unfrequently, on the borders of fields. Knockmai-mountain, near Tuam, *John White*.

XCIV.

RU'BUS idæ'us, *rasp-berry*. F.

Very common in Ireland, particularly in the counties of Cork, and Kerry; and abundantly at Glann Cree, and many other places about Powerscourt, county Wicklow.

The fresh leaves are said to be very much liked by kids.

POTEN.

XCV.

POTENTIL'LA frutico'sa, *shrubby cinquefoil*.

P.—H. H.—F.

This shrubby cinquefoil is to be met with abundantly in the barony of Burren, the S. E. side, where it joins the barony of Inchiquin. Among the rocks, on the romantic banks of Lough Corib, near Sir John O'Flaherty's Lemonfield, Oughterard, Cunnemara.

XCVI.

RU'BUS saxat'ilis, *stone bramble*.

F.—P.

Most mountainous situations in Ireland afford this bramble—between the rocks, Ross island, Killarney; and in all the limestone cragg, county Clare, it is abundant. On Kilgobbin mountain, to the west of Kilgobbin, county Dublin, it is to be met with but sparingly; flowering about July. Among the stones on the sides of the mountains, county Galway—Bilberry island, Lough Corib.—The commons of Killinboy, barony of Burren, afford it in great profusion.

XCVII.

DRY'AS octopet'ala, *mountain Dryas, or avens*.

H.—H. H.

This very beautiful, and scarce alpine plant, covers the face of the lime-stone rocks in many places

places on the Burren mountains, county Clare, where it is called *wild betony*. At Polophouca near Churchhill, county Fermanagh, between Enniskillen and Ballyshannon, on the rocks. *Bindon Blood, Esq.* a member of the Dublin Society, informs me, that it is known in Burren, by the Irish name of *Freaghuaigour, Teefoguealiegba, or Leighbeen*.

XCVIII.

PAPA'VER Cam'bricum, *yellow Poppy*.

H.—H. H.

This scarce perennial species of poppy was found in abundance in the deep vallies, along the mountains above Rostrevor, county Down, by *John White*, one of the assistants to the head gardener at the botanical garden, Glasnevin, whom I have noticed before.

XCIX.

ANEMO'NE Apenni'na, *blue mountain Anemone*.

H.—H. H.

Though this elegant species of Anemone has been for a length of time observed in a perfectly wild state, growing in shady spots about the botanical garden Glasnevin, flowering in March, and long before the ground was converted into a botanical garden, yet I cannot take upon me to say, that

that it should be considered as truly indigenous—indeed I have strong doubts that it is, strictly speaking, a native either of England or Ireland.

C.

THALIC'TRUM alpi'num, *alpine meadow rue.*

H.—H. H.

Near the summit of Lettery-mountain, Ballynahinch, Cunnemara, in the clefts of the rocks, and on the margins of the rills, at the S. E. part of the mountain; not in flower in September.

CI.

THALIC'TRUM mi'nus, *lesser meadow rue.*

H.—H. H.

By no means a common plant in Ireland; found it but sparingly on Ireland's eye, Howth—beyond the sheds of Clontarf, on the sides of the ditch going to the Warren-house, before the old situation of the Raheny mills. Rosswood, near Killarney.—In a meadow near Mount Melick.

CII.

RANUN'CULUS parviflo'rus, *small flowered crow-foot.* H.—H. H.

This humble annual crow-foot grows on the east side of the Green-hills.—On the ditch-side beyond

beyond Milltown, about half a mile, the road to Church Town, on the right hand side, county Dublin.—Along the river side at Bray.—I have seen it so early in flower as April.

CIII.

HELLEB'ORUS vir'idis, *green hellebore.*

H.—H. H.—H. M.

We may consider this species of hellebore as amongst the very scarce plants, and which was found rather sparingly, on rocky and copy pasture ground, at Drummartin near Dundrum, county Dublin, flowering in April. The root is very acrid, purgative, and possesses highly active principles.

CIV.

SCUTELLA'RIA galericula'ta, *common skull-cap.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

Common in the rivulets in the county Galway, Galway bay, Bilberry island, Lough corib among the stones on the shore, and Renvi shore, Cunnamara. In the marshes at Howth, county Dublin, flowering in September.

CV.

SCUTELLA'RIA mi'nor, *less skull-cap.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

Found with the former in Cunnamara, but much more common, and flowering at the same time.

TEU'CRIMUM

CVI.

TEU'CRIMUM Scor'dium, *water germander*.

H.—A. P.—H. H.—H. M.

In a marshy place, near the river bridge, east of Castle Lyons, not in quantity, and flowering late in August. The powdered leaves have been found to be serviceable in worm complaints.

CVII.

TEU'CRIMUM Chamœ'drys, *common germander*.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

On the borders of the sandy fallow fields at the Green-hills, on the road leading to Tallaght county Dublin.*

* One of the ingredients in the celebrated gout powder, sold in London.

CVIII.

MEN'THA Pule'gium, *pennyroyal*.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

It is mentioned as growing on a stony soil—the church-yard of Ennis furnishes it in tolerable quantity, flowering in August. In the marshy fens about the barony of Islands and Bunratty. In Earl Kenmare's park, near Killarney. Children have been much benefited, by taking the juice
of

* Cat. Pl. Dublin. 155.

of pennyroyal mixed with sugar, or honey, in the
hooping cough.

CIX.

MEN'THA hirfu'ta, *Eng. Bot.* v. 7. 447.

H.—A. P.—H. H.

Rather common in marshes, sides of rivers, and
wet places, flowering in August.

CX.

MEN'THA hirfu'ta. *Fl. Brit. Smith.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

This, the *Mentha aquatica minor* of Sole, pretty
common in watery situations.

CXI.

MEN'THA hirfu'ta, var. 2. *Withering.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

This small round-headed mint, first noticed by
Ray, *Syn.* 233. t. 10. f. 1, I have very frequently
met with on the sides of rivulets.

CXII.

MEN'THA hirfu'ta, var. 3. *Fl. Brit. Smith.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

Abundantly in the marshes, and sides of the
running streams in the Glynnns, Earl Kenmare's
park, near Killarney.

When

When I first found this mint, I considered it a new species, but having sent a specimen of it to Doctor Smith, he assures me it is the variety of *Mentha hirsuta* now noticed.

CXIII.

MENTHA arven'sis, var. β . *Fl. Brit. Smith.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

The *Mentha pracox* of Sole, in the marshes at Coghreen, near Killarney, flowering in August.

Along the way side between Dundalk and Jonesborough, county Louth, *John White*.

CXIV.

BETO'NICA officina'lis, *wood betony*.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

Very common in the woods at Mucrufs, Killarney, flowering in August. Near Abbot's-town, county Dublin. In the wood by the river side at Corronanagh, county Clare. In the woods of Shane's castle, county Antrim. The root, in a small dose, is said to have an emetic quality, and the dried leaves powdered are a good sterputatory.

CXV.

MARRU'BIUM vulga're, *white horehound*.

Irish, Drafunt, or Orasunt.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

Common on the waste ground, Murra of Wicklow, flowering about August. The extract of
the

the plant is highly valued as a medicine for coughs and asthmas, and I believe deservedly so. The Negro Cæsar's remedy for vegetable poisons is said to contain a large proportion of white horehound.

CXVI.

THY'MUS Serpyll'um, var. . *Fl. Britann. Smith.*

F.

This very beautiful, and most shrubby variety of mother of thyme, is to be found decorating the rocks of Rôss, Killarney, along with the *Rubus saxatilis*, or stone bramble, flowering in August.

CXVII.

THY'MUS Serpyll'um, var. 9. *Withering.*

H.—F.—H. H.

This small, hairy, creeping, variety of mother of thyme, with little woolly heads, noticed so long since as the days of Ray, as having been found in Ireland, though the particular habitat is not mentioned,* was found by *John White* on Saddle and Trumpet mountain, county Louth, together with a variety, which had variegated leaves.

LATHRÆA,

* Synopsis, 231.

CXVIII.

LATHRÆ'A squama'ria, *greater tooth-wort.*

H.—H. H.

Found in flower early in May, issuing from the decayed leaves of hazel trees, and to the root of which species of tree it seemed to be attached, in a very shady part of the wood of St. Catharine's, county Dublin.

CXIX.

LIMOSEL'LA aquat'ica, *mudwort.*

A. P.

Frequently occurring where the water has stood during the winter, county Galway—near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara. *In Lough Neagh by Grassfield. In the Bann at Toome Bridge. com. ad. i.*

CXX.

OROBAN'CHE ma'jor, *greater broom-rape.*

H.—H. H.

This supposed parasitical plant is to be met with between Luttrell's-town and Lucan, near Woodtown; also between Dunleary and Bullock amongst the rocks, and, as it would appear, adhering to furze; flowering in August. *Dr. Smith* says it has a smell like cloves, and a very astringent taste.

BART'SIA

CXXI.

BART'SIA visco'sa, *viscous Bartfia.*

H.—A. P.—H. H.

We may enumerate this species of Bartfia among the very rare plants.—Gortdonoughmore bog, Cloghroe, near Richardson's cabin, about six miles from Cork, on the public road to Killarney, affords it in tolerable quantity, flowering late in July.

CXXII.

LEPI'DIUM rudera'le, *narrow leaved pepperwort.* H.—H. H.

On the North wall, county Dublin, but not in any quantity, flowering in September. *Doctor Withering* says, it smells like a fox.

CXXIII.

TURRI'TIS hirsu'ta, *rough tower-mustard.*

H.—H. H.

This plant by no means common, was found about Finto, on the rocks, flowering in July—and on some very old walls near the town of Slane.—Knockmai mountain, Castle Hacket, near Tuam.—On walls, Ballymascanlon, county Louth, *John White.*

E

CARDA.

CXXIV.

CARDAMINE bellidifolia, *daisy leaved lady's-smock*. H.—H. H.

This was found on the rocks, with the former about Finto, county Clare.

CXXV.

SISYMBRIUM terres'tre, *annual water-rocket*.
A. P.—H.—H. H.

On the margins of Curraghha bog, and in stagnant pools about Greenoug, county of Dublin ; flowering in June. In the marshy bogs near Tuam.

CXXVI.

MYAGRUM fativum, *common gold of pleasure*.
H.—H. H.

On the borders of Lough Corib, near Lemon field, Oughterard, county Galway, in flower in August, and truly in a wild state. It is supposed in England, not to be indigenous, but imported, and sowed with flax from foreign countries. In Germany it is much cultivated, for the purpose of obtaining an expressed oil from the seeds, which is used
in

in medicine, and for culinary, and economical purposes.

To establish a true generic character for this plant, has excited the ingenuity of some very celebrated botanists. Gmelin, and Withering following him, place it under a new genus *Manchia*, and Doctor Smith refers it to the genus *Alyssum*.

CXXVII.

CHEIRAN'THUS sinuatus, *sea stock*.

H.—H. H.

This fine scarce plant was found at high water mark about the sand hills of Dough, county Clare, but sparingly; flowering the latter end of August.

CXXVIII.

ERODIUM maritimum, *sea geranium*.

H.—H. H.

The *Geranium maritimum* of Hudson, Withering, &c.—On the sandy sea shore at Killeny bay, and the S. E. side of Howth, flowering early in August.—On the sandy shore at Aghris Cunnamara, *Jeff. Cunnis's, Esq.*

CXXIX.

GERANIUM Pyrenaicum, *mountain crane's bill*. H.—H. H.

Nothing can be more common than this Geranium, and I notice it only, because some particular

particular habits are annexed to it in the British Floras, as if it were a scarce plant in England. The variety with white flowers is frequently to be met with.

CXXX.

GERA'NIUM lu'cidum, *shining crane's bill.*

H.—H. H.

On argillaceous rubbish, in a shady situation, to the west of Ross island, Killarney, abundantly. On the rocks at Ballycarrol, near Slane, and at the Naul, very near the bridge. Common on the rocks at Cong, county Mayo, flowering so late as September. The whole plant, as remarked by Withering, frequently assumes a purplish red colour like the *G. Robertianum*.

CXXXI.

ALTHÆ'A officina'lis, *marsh mallow.*

H.—H. H.—H. M.

In prodigious plenty, in all the salt marshes about the river Shannon, and Fergus. On the road to Cardiff's-bridge, near Cabragh, county Dublin, flowering very late. In many salt marshes, county Cork, particularly in Cable island, where it was noticed long since by *Smith* in his Civil and Natural History of the county
Cork.

Cork. The roots, which are perennial, abound with mucilage, and are much used in such cases as require emollients.

CXXXII.

LAVATE'RA arbo'rea, *sea tree mallow.*

H.—H. H.

On Ireland's eye, opposite Howth ; where I have measured a plant five feet high. Abundantly on Galway bay. A remarkable circumstance attends the filaments of this plant, that they are woolly at the base.

CXXXIII.

MAL'VA moscha'ta, *musk mallow.*

H.—H. H.

Very much resembles the *M. Alcea*, which is not a native. The borders of the fields along the mail coach road, between Carlow, Kilkenny, and Clonmel, are decorated with the flowers of the musk mallow, during the month of July. The musky perfume, which it diffuses during the warm months, is, as I have experienced, hardly perceiveable in cold, and wet weather. On the public road between Moat and Athlone. Bees are very fond of the flowers of this mallow.

FUMA'RIA

CXXXIV.

FUMA'RIA capreola'ta, *red climbing fumitory.*

H.—H. H.

This fumitory, which has been too frequently mistaken for the common officinal species, is pretty common in Ireland, particularly in the county of Dublin, flowering very nearly the whole year. It is very singular in this species of fumitory, that the leaves perform the office of tendrils or clasps, that is, they turn round whatever objects they touch.

CXXXV.

FUMA'RIA clavícula'ta, *white climbing fumitory.*

H.—H. H.

Not so common with us as the former, but is to be met with in moist gravelly shady situations. On the road leading to the Dublin mountains, under the hedges above Dundrum, above the little Dargle, car road to Kilmashoge; and many parts of the county Wicklow; flowering in July and August. Along the old hedges at Ballinamore, and shore banks at Renvi, county Galway.

CXXXVI.

POLYG'ALA vulga'ris, *milkwort* v. *Fl. Ang.*

Hudson. H.—H. H.

This very delicate variety of milkwort, with myrtle-shaped leaves, is very common
in

in marshy situations, county Galway, particularly near Tuam. *Doctor Smith* experienced very good effects from an infusion of our common milkwort, (which is very bitter) in a catarrhus cough, *English Botany*, 76.

CXXXVII.

O'ROBUS sylvaticus, *bitter vetch*.

H.—H. H.

A very scarce vetch, but rather common in some of the islands on Lough Corib, particularly Bilberry island, county Galway, where I found it in September, without flower or legumen. The whole plant has a disagreeable bitter taste.

CXXXVIII.

VICIA sylvatica, *wood vetch*.

H.—H. H.

In a great state of luxuriance, and abundantly in the woods to the south of Ross island, Killarney, exhibiting its beautifully striped flowers in the month of July.—Rosstrevor wood, county Down, in abundance, *John White*. *Between Glen arm & Larne by the ruins of a mill &c in other places*
I presume

I presume to think, this is the vetch noticed by *Sherard, R. Synop.* 324, as having been found near Ross-trevor, and not the *Orobus sylvaticus*, as is so generally supposed. It is perhaps one of the most beautiful indigenous climbers we have, both the leaves and flowers displaying much elegance.

Abundantly in the wood between Ross-trevor & Airedale.

CXXXIX.

TRIFO'LIUM arven'se, *hare's foot trefoil.*

H.—H. H.

The barren drifting sands all about Rush, county Dublin, abound with the silky foliage of this trefoil, exhibiting its flowers so late as the month of October. Mr. Dickenson observes, that this trefoil is highly aromatic, when dried, and that it retains its odour long, *Withering*, 636.

CXL.

TRIFO'LIUM sca'brum, *rough trefoil.*

H.—H. H.

In dry sandy fields abounding with calcareous stones, the Sutton side of Howth, flowering so early as May.—Mountainous ground, about Millefont, county Louth, *John White.*

TRIFO'LIUM

CXLI.

TRIFO'LIUM marit'imum, *teasel-headed trefoil*.

H.—H. H.

The *Trifolium stellatum* of Hudson—found in a field near Kilbarrick church-yard, road to Howth, flowering in August.

CXLII.

PRENAN'THES mura'lis, *wall prenanthes*.

H.—H. H.

It is considered by many authors as a rare plant, and Doctor Smith, *Eng. Bot.* v. 7, 457, observes that it is sometimes to be met with on a chalky soil, in woods, &c.—As to a chalky soil, I must again repeat it, we have no such in Ireland; but the woods of Collon, county Louth, abound with the *Prenanthes muralis*.

CXLIIL.

HEDYPNO'IS hi'rtum, *deficient dandelion*.

H.—H. H.

The *Leontodon hirtum* of Withering.—At the North wall, common—the roots of this species are bitten off, not tapering as in *H. hispidum*, *Eng. Bot.* v. 8, 555.

HEDYPNO'IS

CXLIV.

HEDYPNO'IS Tarax'aci, *alpine Hedypnois*.

H.—H. H.—A. P.

The *Hieracium Taraxaci* of *Withering*, found on the fresh water marshy shore at Innisfallen island, Killarney, flowering in August, common. My specimens, however, do not exactly correspond with the figure in *Eng. Bot.* v, 16, 1109, and therefore I notice it with some doubt.

CXLV.

HIERA'CIUM subau'dum, *shrubby leaved hawkweed*. H.—H. H.

This species of *Hieracium*, sometimes mistaken for *Hiera'cium umbella'tum*, is to be met with in shady situations, growing among the rocks near the shore, south side of Ross, Killarney, and near the cultivated part of the island to the left as you enter it, flowering in July.—Sleivnamhady or the Dog's mountain, county Down, *John White*; who likewise found in the same place a variety with spotted leaves.

CXLVI.

HIERA'CIUM sylvat'icum, *wood hawkweed*.

H.—H. H.

Was formerly supposed to be a variety of *H. Murorum*, but from which it differs materially

terially, and is now considered as a distinct species, and scarce plant. Along the river banks, Bryansfort, foot of Mourn mountains, county Down, *John White*.

CXLVII.

CORE'OPSIS Bi'dens.

A. P.—H.—H. H.

This plant, which is considered by very respectable authority as a variety of *Bident cernua*, but to which I cannot assent, is as common as the latter, in watery situations in the county Galway.—Renvi, Cunnamara—and between Cloghan and Tullamore, in abundance, flowering in September. *About grass hill.*

CXLVIII.

CAR'DUUS praten'fis, *meadow thistle*.

H.—H. H.

This thistle, which I don't consider as a very common species in general, is to be found rather abundantly in the fields, in the county Galway.

CXLIX.

CAR'DUUS tenuiflorus, *slender flowered thistle*.

H.—H. H.

Common about Dublin, and in many other parts of Ireland.

SOL IDA'GO

CL.

SOLIDA'GO Cam'brica, *Welsh goldenrod.*

H.—H. H.

In its wild state, it attains to a very few inches in height, but when cultivated to many. Along the banks at Bryansford river, at the foot of the Mourn mountains, county Down, *John White.*

CLI.

ARTEMIS'IA Abfin'thium, *common wormwood.*

H.—H. H.—H. M.

On the lands of Howth, and Bray, particularly by the way sides, very common.—Abundantly on Buffin island, Cunnamara. The immortal *Haller* affirms, that, from a long use of wormwood, he has kept himself free from gout. The ashes of wormwood are said to afford a more pure alkaline salt, than most other vegetables.

CLII.

ARTEMIS'IA marit'ima, *sea-wormwood.*

H.—H. H.—H. M.

In muddy situations, near the coast, here and there about Howth. Doctor *Withering* observes, that in its wild state it smells like
Marum

Marum, or Camphor, but when cultivated in gardens it is less grateful.

CLIII.

GNAPHALIUM *margarita'ceum*, *American*
cudweed, *pearly everlasting*.

H.—H. H.

Found this species of everlasting, completely in a wild state, on the banks of old ditches, and old mud walls at Cloghreen, Killarney, flowering in August. I am informed it grows wild near the town of Wexford.

CLIV.

GNAPHALIUM *sylvat'icum*, *upright cudweed*.

H.—H. H.

On Lettery mountain, and other places about Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, flowering in September. Bears a strong resemblance to *Gnaphalium reftum*.

CLV.

GNAPHALIUM *dioi'cum*, *mountain cudweed*.

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Common in boggy and mountainous situations—abundant on the Burren mountains—Bog of Allen—Dublin mountains, near Kilmashoge—near Nenagh—between Moat and Athlone. *Gracile*

EUPATORIUM

CLVI.

EUPATORIUM cannab'inum, var. *folio integro*.

H.—H. H.

The entire leaved variety of hemp agrimony, I found on Bilberry island, Lough Corib. Mr. Woodward says that this is the seedling plant of early flowers the *first* year; the *second* year it has *fingered* leaves, as he has frequently observed.

CLVII.

INU'LA Hele'nium, *common elecampane*.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

Found at Craggone, near the old bridge, in the barony of Inchiquin, flowering in September, and above four feet high. A decoction of the root is said to cure sheep, that have the scab.

CLVIII.

AN'THEMIS nob'ilis, *common camomile*.

H.—H. H.—H. M.

The open gravelly commons, and high road at Glogen, near Renvi, Cunnamara, furnish this very useful stomachic medicine in considerable quantity, flowering in September.—At the foot of Tullybranagan mountain, county Down, *John White*.

LOBE'LIA

CLIX.

LOBE'LIA Dortman'na, *water Lobelia.*

A. L.

Abundantly in the lakes about Killarney, on the clear gravelly bottoms, near their edges.— All the loughs in Cunnamara abound with this elegant and singular plant, flowering in September. It affords a milky juice.

CLX.

VI'OLA arv'ensis, *Sibthorp.* 84.

H.—H. H.

Very common in the sandy fields about Rush and Howth, flowering so late as October.

CLXI.

VI'OLA lu'tea, *yellow mountain pansy.*

H.—H. H.

I set down this pansy as a distinct species, yielding to high authority, yet I doubt but it should be considered as merely a variety of *Viola tricolor*, or common pansies.

Be this as it may, it is to be met with on the road to Howth, between the Sheds of Clontarf, and the old mill ground of Raheny, about the rabbit-burrow. On the sandy hills of
Dough

Dough and Ballingaddy, county Clare.—Mr. Afzelius informed Doctor Withering, that this plant was intirely unknown to Linnæus.

CLXII.

VIOLA cani'na, var. *alpina*, Hud. Fl. Anglic.

H.—H. H.

Found this alpine dog's violet of Hudson on the large stones, to the west of Lettery mountain, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara.

Slips of white paper, stained with the juice of the petals of violet, particularly the sweet garden violet, and kept from the air, and light, are good chemical tests to detect an acid or an alkali, the former changing the blue colour to a red, and the latter to a green, *Withering*.

CLXIII.

ORCHIS latifolia, *broad-leaved marsh Orchis*.

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Near Kingstown at the foot of the Dublin mountains in the very wet meadows.—Long meadows, going to Chapelizod.—Lambay.—On the marshy fields about a mile beyond Laughlinstown, to the west; and in many other marshy situations in Ireland.

It is highly probable that this, and every other species of our common Orchis, as well

as the *O.mascula*, noticed in the 59th vol. of *Phil. Trans.*, may be used indiscriminately for making *salep*, and affording an excellent nutriment in times of scarcity. If plantations should ever be made of this valuable restorative, the plants must be propagated by their roots; as Doctor Percival of England frequently attempted to propagate them by apparently perfect seeds, but they would not vegetate; and it is somewhat singular that the seeds of all the true *Orchideæ* have never hitherto been known to vegetate.

CLXIV.

SATY'RIMUM hirci'num, *lizard Satyrium*, or *Orchis*. H.—H. H.

This very rare, and tall orchis is to be met with in very shady situations among shrubs; producing abundant flowers in the beginning of August, in the Barrony of Tullagh, county Clare. The flowers are said to smell like a goat, hence, I suppose, the trivial name.

CLXV.

SATY'RIMUM viride, *frog Satyrium*, or *Orchis*.
H.—H. H.

In a gravelly soil; a single plant growing here and there, and distant from one another,
near

near the three-rock mountain, county Wicklow; flowering in June.—Moist meadows along the river side, Tinure, county Louth, *John White*. Doctor Stokes of England moistened the *Anthera* with water, but which appeared to remain unchanged by the application, and did not seem to contain any visible pollen.

CLXVI.

SATY'RIMUM albidum, *white Satyrium*.

H.—H. H.

On the high exposed grounds, near that beautiful and romantic spot in the county Wicklow, called Luggylaw, this delicate and remarkably straight satyrion is to be seen in no inconsiderable quantity, flowering about the middle of June; likewise near the three-rock mountain, same county.

CLXVII.

O'PHRYS Nidus a'vis, *bird's nest Ophrys*.

H.—H. H.

In the thickets, among the rotten leaves, Luttrell's-town wood, county Dublin, flowering so early as April. It very much resembles an *Orobanche*, the whole plant being brown.

O'PHRYS

CLXVIII.

O'PHRYS corda'ta, *heart-leaved mountain Ophrys*,
or *twayblade*. A. P.

The turfy marshes at Loughbray, near the new military road, afford this very small Ophrys in tolerable quantity; and from its diminutive stature, and attachment to shady spots, it might be frequently overlooked.

CLXIX.

O'PHRYS mu'scifera, *fly Ophrys*.

H.—H. H.

Between the Deer-park wall, and Finglafs river, county Dublin, in the pastures frequently; and more rare between Rathfarnham and Kilgobbin mountain, same county; flowering in July.

CLXX.

O'PHRYS a'pifera, *bee Ophrys*, or *bee flower*.

H.—H. H.

Abundantly on the clayey grounds about Youghall. In the midway between Stockoole and St. Doulagh's, on the left hand, between the path and the ditch, county Dublin; and many other places in Ireland; flowering in June.

CLXXI.

SERA'PIAS *latifolia*, broad leaved common belleborine. H.—H. H.

In the fissures of the rocks, and the shady hedges in the woods at Ross, Killarney, flowering in August.

CLXXII.

SERA'PIAS *palustris*, marsh belleborine.

A. P.

Fenny meadows at the foot of the Dublin mountains, particularly near Stag's-town, and King's-town; and many other places in Ireland; flowering late in the season.

CLXXIII.

CHA'RA *flexilis*, smooth Chara.

A. P.

In the marshy ditches, near the shore of Lough Corib, Lemon-field, and the salt water, dirty ditches, near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara.

CLXXIV.

CHA'RA *hispida*, prickly Chara.

A. P.

The clayey dirty ditches near Ballynamore-bridge, county Galway, afford it in abundance.

dance. This species, as well as the *Chara vulgaris*, when fresh is very fetid.

CLXXV.

LEM'NA triful'ca, *ivy leaved duck's meat.*

A. P.

In the bog of Curragha, county Dublin.—
Stagnant waters, near Tuam.

CLXXVI.

SPARGA'NIUM na'tans, *floating burr-reed,*
Linnaei. A. L.

The true *Sparganium natans* I found in stagnant pools, or rather turf holes, and not very abundant, in Ballyphahane bog, near Cork, flowering in July. Many places in Cunnamara. The leaves appeared on the surface of the pools, like those of aquatic grasses.

CLXXVII.

CAR'EX dioi'ca, *small seg.* A. P.

Frequently to be met with in boggy situations, flowering in June.

CLXXVIII

CA'REX pulica'ris, *flea seg.* H.—H. H.

At the foot of Mangerton mountain, Killyarney.—Lettery hill, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara,

mar2.—At Howth, county Dublin in the muddy, turfy bottom grounds; flowering in July.

CLXXIX.

CA'REX stellula'ta, *little prickly seg.*

A. P.

Rather common in marshy barren grounds—on the sides of the wet ditches, Curragha bog, county Dublin, flowering in June. *Haller* justly observes, that this *Carex* is distinguished from *C. muricata* by having the point of the capsule acute, and not cloven.

CLXXX.

CA'REX cur'ta, *white seg.*

A. P.

The *Carex brizoides* of Hudson—in small quantities, in the marshes at the foot of Mangerton mountain, Killarney.—Lettery hill, Cunnamara.—Curragha bog, county Dublin; flowering in August.

CLXXXI.

CA'REX ova'lis, *naked, or oval spiked seg.*

A. P.

The *Carex Leperina* of Hudson—common in marshes and wet pastures, at Howth, and Curragha bog, county Dublin, flowering in July.

CA'REX

CLXXXII.

CA'REX remo'ta, *remote seg.*

A. P.

As common as the former; in the moist parts of the woods of Santry, Luttrell's-town, Bracken's-town, and the sides of marshes at Howth, county Dublin; flowering in July.

CLXXXIII.

CA'REX arena'ria, *sea seg.*

H.—H. H.

Pretty common on the drifting sand, near the sea shore at Howth, and on Ireland's-Eye; flowering in July.

CLXXXIV.

CA'REX interme'dia, *soft seg.*

A. P.

The *Carex disticha* of Hudson—in the bog of Curragher, and the marshy ground in Santry wood, county Dublin; flowering in July—much resembles *C. ovalis*.

CA'REX

CLXXXV.

CA'REX divi'sa, *marsh seg.*

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Salt water marshes at Aghris and Renvi, Cunnamara; and in the bog of Curragha, flowering in August.

CLXXXVI.

CA'REX murica'ta, *spiked seg.*

A. P.

Banks of watery spots in a shady situation, Curragha, county Dublin.

CLXXXVII.

CA'REX vulpi'na, *great seg.*

A. P.

Is amongst the largest species of Carex, and I believe not very common. In the marshes at Howth, and several other places, county Dublin; flowering in May.

CLXXXVIII.

CA'REX panicula'ta, *panicled seg.*

A. P.

Bog of Curragha, in the shady watery spots, flowering in July.

CA'REX

CLXXXIX.

CA'REX pen'dula, *pendulous seg.*

A. P.

In the moist parts of Santry, and Bracken's-town woods, and to the N. east of the hill of Howth, flowering in June. The size of this Carex, being sometimes three, and four feet high, and its long hanging spikes, are appearances which make it easily ascertained.

CXC.

CA'REX strigo'sa, *loose pendulous seg.*

H.—H. H.

Very similar to *Carex sylvatica*, and more common than supposed in the hedges of woods in Ireland. At the old Dargle, county Wicklow, and Luttrell's-town wood, county Dublin, rather common; likewise at Curraghera, flowering in June.

CXCI.

CA'REX præ'cox, *early flowering seg.*

A. P.

In the bog of Curraghera, and many moorish heaths, flowering in May.

CA'REX

CXCII.

CA'REX fla'va, *yellow seg, marsh bedgehog grass.*

A. P.

Common in marshy situations; flowering in June, at Howth.

CXCIII.

CA'REX dis'tans, *loose seg.*

H.—H. H.—A. P.

Near the top of Mangerton mountain, Killyarney.—In the marshes to the S. W. of Howth, and on Ireland's-eye, flowering in July.

CXCIV.

CA'REX fylva'tica, *wood seg.*

H.—H. H.

Very similar as I observed before to *Carex strigosa*—common in woods.

CXCV.

CA'REX recur'va, *heath seg.*

H.—H. H.

At Howth in the heathy moist pastures, Sutton side, flowering in July, and on Ireland's-eye.

CA'REX

CXCVI.

CA'REX pallescens, *pale seg.*

A. P.

Curragha bog, flowering in July.

CXCVII.

CA'REX limosa, *brown seg.*

A. P.

The *Carex elegans* of *Wildenow*—with the former, and in many other boggy situations, flowering in July.

CXCVIII.

CA'REX pseudo-cyperus, *bastard cypress seg.*

H.—H. H.

Not very uncommon in wet woods; as at the old Dargle, county Wicklow—Bracken's-town wood, county Dublin, &c.—likewise at Curragha.

CXCIX.

CA'REX pilulifera, *round-headed seg.*

H.—H. H.

Moist heaths, and pastures, Howth, flowering early.

CA'REX

CC.

CA'REX caespitosa, *turfy seg.*

A. P.

Has many particulars common with *Carex stricta*; and I confess, only that the last flowers much earlier, I should take them to be the same—rather common in marshes, as at Howth, &c., flowering in June.

CCI.

CA'REX stricta, *glaucous straight-leaved seg.*

A. P.

Bears a strong resemblance to the former; but is much larger, and flowers much earlier; so early, as the latter end of April. Found in the bog of Curraghera.

CCII.

CA'REX riparia, *great seg.*

A. L. F.

The *C. acuta* var. *n.* Hudson. Very common on the edges of rivers, and watery situations; flowering in June.

CA'REX

CCIII.

CA'REX acu'ta, *Slender-spiked seg.*

A. L. F.

As common as the former, and in similar situations.

CCIV.

CA'REX paludo'sa, *lesser common seg.*

A. L. F.

With the two former very frequently; flowering in July, or late in June.

CCV.

CA'REX vesica'ria, *bladder seg.*

A. P.

In the bog of Curragha; flowering in June. The Reverend Doctor Goodenough, whose very ingenious and scientific paper in vol. II. of the Linnæan Transactions, has thrown a new light on the genus *Carex*, by its giving an elegant and instructive synoptical view of this very difficult tribe, observes that the *Carex vesicaria* is easily distinguished, by its yellow hue, narrow short scales, and inflated smooth conic capsules.

CA'REX

CCVI.

CA'REX hir'ta, *bairy seg.*

H.—H. H.

Not uncommon in wet meadows, and marshy places, flowering in July, at Howth.

CCVII.

CA'REX pani'cea, *pinky seg.*

H.—H. H.

In the wet meadows, and pastures, Scrible's-town, and at Howth, county Dublin ; flowering about July. It is very singular that this is the only species of *Carex*, whose capsules are so commonly subject to be blighted.

CCVIII.

CA'REX rigida, *hard seg.*

H.—H. H.

This scarce *Carex* is to met with on Bulben, Ennis Owen, flowering in June, Mr. Browne.

CCIX.

ERIOCAU'LON septangula're, *jointed pipe-wort.*

A.L. F.

The loughs, and waters both running, and stagnant, so common in Cunnamara, abound
with

with this very rare and singular plant, which has never been seen before, but in the isle of Skye;* and I have the first botanic authority of the present day for saying, that the *Eriocaulon decangula're* of Linnæus is an American species, and very distinct from this.

The number of angles on the culmus of our *Eriocaulon* varies from six to ten, but seven angles appear to me to be the most frequent.

It is observed that the root is slightly acrimonious when chewed.

CCX.

LITTOREL'LA lacustris, *plantain shore-weed*.

A. P.

Very common in the sandy marshy spots, near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, and many other parts of the county Galway, flowering in September. Lough Shane, Mourn mountains, county Down, *John White. Lujus Soc. obs. 119.*

CCXI.

SAGITTA'RIA sagittifolia, *common arrow-head*.

A. L. F.

This beautiful aquatic is to be met with in many parts of the river Shannon, above and below,

* Eng. Bot. v. XI. 733.

below, Laneshorough, county Longford, flowering in August. The bulb at the lower part of the root constitutes a considerable part of the food of the Chinese, and on that account they cultivate it. *By Lome bridge.*

CCXII.

CERATOPHYLLUM demersum, common
horn-wort. A. L. F.

In stagnant pools, and slow streams, common in Cunnamara; particularly near Ballynahinch.

CCXIII.

CERATOPHYLLUM submersum, unarmed
horn-wort. A. L. F.

With the former, but not so common.

CCXIV.

SA'LIX fusca, brown willow.
F.

Common on the turfy, and heathy mountains, Cunnamara.

CCXV.

SA'LIX depressa, Hoffman?
F.

I found this with the former; silvery on both sides of the leaf.

SA'LIX

CCXVI.

SA'LIX monan'dra, *purple willow.*

A.

On the sides of rivers, Cunnamara,

CCXVII.

SA'LIX ci'nerca, *fallow willow.*

A.

In hedges, wet situations, Cunnamara—and many other places in Ireland. The bark has been made into coarse paper, and paste board, *Withering.*

CCXVIII.

SA'LIX herba'cea, *herbaceous willow.*

F.

This willow improperly called herbaceous, but the smallest shrub perhaps yet known, and I may add one of the most scarce of all the British willows, *salix retusa* only excepted, is pretty common on the top of Mangerton mountain; by the steep side of the horse pool, or Poul-na-coppel; and on Bulben mountain, Ennis-Owen.—Clefts of Scallerea rocks, W. of Bencom mountain, the Cairns rocks, and Slievnamhady or the dog's mountain, county Down, *John White.*

CCXIX.

EM/PETRUM ni'grum, *black crane, or crow-berry.* F.

Common on the mountains in Ireland. Near Killarney on Mangerton, Turc, and Purple mountains. On the mountainous heaths, Cunnamara, nay on Buffin island Cunnamara coast, and many other parts of the county Galway.

CCXX.

VIS/CUM al'bum, *white misseltoc, missel.*
F.

Though common in many parts of England, of very rare occurrence in Ireland. This very singular parasitical ever green shrub, grows on an old apple tree in the physician's garden of the Old man's hospital Kilmainham, and for some years back was not known to produce flowers or berries. By what I could learn the apple-tree, on which it grows, was brought from England. Birdlime is frequently made from the berries and bark. Misseltoc never takes root in the earth. Mr. Holefear observes that sheep eat it greedily, and that it prevents them from having the rot. The berries when ripe, rubbed on the viscid smooth bark of almost any tree, will adhere and produce misseltoc the following winter, according

according to Doctor Hunter, in his editions of Evelyn's Sylva.

CCXXI.

HU'MULUS Lu'pulus, *hops*.

H.—P.—H. H.—H. T.

The hop, which probably is not indigenous, was found in an apparently wild state near Birr, county Tipperary; and on two very old walls at the west end of the town of Carrofin, county Clare. Strong cloth is made from the stalks of hops in Sweden; and the whole plant is said to dye wool yellow.

CCXXII.

RHODE'OLA Ro'sea, *rose-wort*.

P.—H.—H. H.

Found on Mangerton mountain, Killarney, on the rocky steep sides of the horse pool, or Poul-na Coppel, along with the *Salix herbacea*—the dried root smells like a rose.

CCXXIII.

HYDRO'CHARIS Morfus ra'næ, *frog bit*.

A. P.

Common in the bog of Curragha. In the turf ditches, about Ballynahinch, Cunnamara.

CCXXIV.

TAX'US bacca'ta, *common yew tree.*

A.

Many very fine old large trees of yew are to be seen in the mountainous woods of Glanquin, Burren; and it appears that many were cut down, near a century past. Some very fine pieces of cabinet work made of the beautiful wood of this tree, some time back, are to this day preserved by some of the old inhabitants. The leaves of yew are highly poisonous.

CCXXV.

JUNIPERUS communis, *common juniper.*

F.

This evergreen shrub, so very various in its growth, is to be found on the sides of the Cunnamara mountains frequently, in its decumbent, or prostrate state. About the lakes of Killarney, particularly on a rock called Juniper island, near Mucruis. Many of the mountains of Mourn, *John White.*

Garnett in his Tour says, that a ship-load of the berries used annually to be sent from Inverness to Holland. Gum Sandarach, or Pounce, is the produce of the Juniper tree.

A'TRIPLEX

CCXXVI.

A'TRIPLEX littora'lis, *grass-leaved sea orache.*

H.—H. H.

In a muddy soil at the S. W. side of Howth, flowering in August.

CCXXVII.

A'TRIPLEX lacinia'ta, *ferrated sea orache.*

H.—H. H.

In the same situation with the former, but more on the beach ; flowering early in August.

CCXXVIII.

A'TRIPLEX peduncula'ta, *pedunculated orache.*

H.—H. H.

The salt water muddy marshes, Cushrower bay, near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, afford it but sparingly.

CCXXIX.

A'TRIPLEX portulacoi'des, *sea purslane.*

F.

Readily distinguished from the former, being shrubby, the former herbaceous ; when both are young, they are very similar in foliage.

At

At Howth, on the muddy clayey part of the sea shore, Sutton side ; flowering late in the summer.

CCXXX.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM vulga'tum, *adder's tongue*.

C.

By no means rare in marshy meadows, and pastures among the short fine grass ; flowering in July. Scrible's-town, near the old orchard to the east—Billaly hill, and also on the mountain side from Wood-town to Stack's-town, Dublin mountains. Moist meadows along the river side, Tinure, county Louth, *John White*. Mr. Woodward very justly remarks, that this fern so exactly resembles the *Osmunda Lunaria* in habit and structure, that they ought by no means to be separated.

CCXXXI.

OSMUN'DA rega'lis, *Osmund Royal, or flowering fern*. C.

This beautiful species of flowering fern is very common in some of our spongy bogs.—Counties of Cork, Kerry, Galway, Roscommon, &c. ; flowering in September. Dr. Stokes of England observes, that impressions of this fern are frequently observed in the nodules of iron stone

stone in Coalbrook-dale iron works, and that it is the only species of an indigenous vegetable, which he has ever seen in a fossil state. All the other impressions of ferns, which he has seen on iron stone, seem to be those of American growth, and this very species of fern is also a native of Virginia.

The root of this fern boiled in water is very strong, and is used in the North of Europe to stiffen linen instead of starch, *Withering*.

CCXXXII.

OSMUN'DA 'Spi'cant, *rough spleen-wort*.

C.

In Engish Bot. v. 17, 1159 it occurs under the name of *Blechnum boreale*, for reasons which the author states—far more common than the former, in stony heathy situations, and flowering about the same time.

CCXXXIII.

OSMUN'DA Luna'ria, *moon-wort*.

C.

Called so from the shape of its leaves, is rather a scarce plant, growing in moist and dry pastures, and flowering about the latter end of July. At Luggylaw, county Wicklow, and on the Dublin mountains with the *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, but not in any quantity.

tity. About Rathfarnham and Templeogue, county Dublin.—On the sides of the hills of Carrickmagoagh, Collon, county Lowth, *John White*.

CCXXXIV.

OSMUN'DA *crispa*, curled *Osmunda*, or stone fern. C.

The *Pteris crispa* of Eng. Bot. v. 17, 1160; but whether the genus *Osmunda* or *Pteris*, I will not here determine; for the present I retain the old generic name, as I conceive this fern is best known by it. On some of the very old walls about Rathfarnham, and on a large stone, or rather rock, as you enter the village of Dalkey, south side, county Dublin.—On the mountains, about Ballynabinch, *Cunnamara*.

CCXXXV.

ASPLENIUM *Ceterach*, common spleenwort.

C.

Scolopendrium Ceterach Eng. Bot. v. 18, 1244. I do not consider this as a common plant, tho' in certain situations it is to be met with in some quantity; as on the old walls about Bullock, near the Forrest, Broomfield near Lucan, and some other places, county Dublin. Many places, county Galway; flowering very late. *Herb. about 6 ft. high on the old park wall of Gilgorm.* ASPLENIUM

CCXXXVI.

ASPLE'NIUM Tricho'manes, *common maiden hair.*
C.

On the old orchard walls, Scribe's-town, and Broomfield near Lucan, county Dublin.— Pretty common on the shady rocks, counties of Cork, Kerry, Galway, &c. flowering late. It has been too frequently used as a substitute for the true maiden hair, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris.* *With the former*

CCXXXVII.

ASPL'ENIUM Adian'tum ni'grum. *black spleenwort, or maiden hair.* C.

Pretty common in the woods about Killarney; flowering in August. I met with it, but sparingly, in Cunnamara.—The mountains of Mourne, *John White.*

CCXXXVIII.

ASPLE'NIUM mari'num, *sea fern, or spleenwort.*
C.

Grows in tufts out of the crevices of the rocks abundantly at the south side of Howth, near where passengers are landed from the
packet

packet in bad weather, in a kind of cave, which is liable to be passed by. On the cliffs at, and about Dunleary. Abundantly on Boffin island, coast of Cunnamara.

CCXXXIX.

POLYPO'DIUM Phego'pteris, *soft pale-stalked polypody.* C.

Amongst the rocks on Carlingford mountain, in the most shady part of the mountain.

CCXL.

POLYPO'DIUM Dryo'pteris, *three-branched polypody.* C.

Found in the stony parts of Turc mountain, Killarney; and amongst the rocks at the fall of Mam Turc, Cunnamara, Joyce country side.

CCXLI.

POLYPO'DIUM aculea'tum, *prickly polypody.* C.

In woods, and shady situations in many parts of Ireland.—Bracken's-town wood, and Santry wood, county Dublin.

POLYPO'DIUM

CCXLII.

POLYPO'DIUM *crista'tum*, *crested polypody*.

C.

On the sides of Glynbarrow, Sliebloom mountains.

CCXLIII.

POLYPO'DIUM *fra'gile*, *fine leaved brittle polypody*. C.

Dry rocky mountainous situations in the county Galway, Kerry, and Wicklow.—On the Dublin mountains, very near Tallaght hill.

CCXLIV.

POLYPO'DIUM *fra'grans*, *sweet polypody*.

C.

Having pulled some specimens of this polypodium from the fissures of the humid rocks in Earl Kenmare's park Killarney, and mistaking it for *Polypodium Oreopteris*, or *Thelypteris*; I was somewhat surprised at the very agreeable odour which it emitted, similar to that of our common *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, sweet smelling spring grass, or the Siberian *Holcus odoratus*—this circumstance led me to a closer examination sometime afterwards,

afterwards, and I may now almost venture to pronounce its being the true *P. fragrans* of Linnæus, *sp. pl.* 1550 *foliolis confertis obtusis ferratis*, as noticed by Hudson, *Fl. Ang. ed. alt.* 457. I am free to acknowledge however, that the figure of *Polypodium fragrans*, as noticed by Desfontaines in his *Flora Atlantica*, does not correspond with my specimens.

CCXLV.

ADIAN'TUM Capil'lus-ve'neris, *true maiden hair.*

C.

Patrick Bride, Esq. a member of the Dublin Society, was so obliging as to procure for me some beautiful specimens of this scarce plant from the south islands of Arran, Cunnamara coast of Galway, and from further information I can now safely state, that it grows in those islands in great abundance. This is the plant, which gave name to the syrup called *Capillare*, but I may venture to assert that it never has any of this plant in its composition, being usually made with sugar and water only, and sometimes with the addition of a little orange flower water.

TRICHO'MANES

CCXLVI.

TRICHO'MANES Tunbri'dgensc, *Tunbridge
goldilocks.* C.

This the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgensc* of English Botany, is to be met with amongst moss, on moist rocks to the south of Turc bridge, Killarney and in the Glynn, Earl Kenmare's park, and many other places in Ireland.

CCXLVII.

ISOE'TIS lacus'tris, *quill-wort.*

A. L.

Found under the water about the margins of upper Loughbray, county Wicklow. In many of the Loughs, Cunnamara.

CCXLVIII.

PILULA'RIA globuli'fera, *pill-wort, pepper moss,
pepper grass.* A. P.

In a sandy boggy situation near the salmon-leap, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, a spot which appeared to be subject to inundation ; flowering in August.

LYCOP'ODIUM

CCXLIX.

LYCOPO'DIUM clava'tum, *common club moss.*

C.

Common on mountainous situations in many parts of Ireland. It is said to restore ropy wine in a few days.

CCL.

LYCOPO'DIUM ~~S~~phagnoi'des, *prickly, or ciliated club moss.* A. P.

In a boggy spot, by the side of a stream of water near Derry. At Howth. Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara.

CCLI.

LYCOPO'DIUM Sela'go, *fir club moss.*

C.

Found on Mangerton and Purple mountains Killarney, pretty common among the heaths.—Mountains in Galway common.

CCLII.

LYCOPODIUM alpi'num, *alpine club moss.*

C.

Common on several high mountains in Ireland.

SPHAGNUM

CCLIII.

SPHAG'NUM palus'tre, *grey bog moss.*

A. P.

The three varieties of this moss are common in our bogs; the second variety of *Withering* the most scarce; flowering late in August.

CCLIV.

SPHAG'NUM alpi'num, *alpine bog moss.*

A. P.

In boggy marshy ground at the back of Stream's-town house, Cunnamara, with ripe capsules in September.

CCLV.

PHAS'CUM subula'tum, *awl-leaved earth moss.*

C.

On banks of sandy mossy ditches not uncommon; flowering early in September.

CCLVI.

PHAS'CUM curvicol'lum, *crooked Phascum.*

C.

Found in a barren grassy spot at the foot of Lettery hill, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, with

with its ripe capsules in August. Both this and the former are so very minute, that they may be frequently passed by unnoticed.

CCLVII.

FONTINALIS antipyretica, *greater water moss.*

A. L. F.

Luckily found it in fructification floating with the stream in a rivulet to the south of Turc, Killarney—without fructification, it is not very uncommon.

CCLVIII.

FONTINALIS squamosa, *scaly water moss.*

A. L. F.

In rivulets to the north of Mangerton mountain, Killarney, in fructification the beginning of September. Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara, not in flower in August.

CCLIX.

FONTINALIS secunda, *tree Fontinalis.*

C.

Very frequently on trees in orchards.—On trees near Kilcock; flowering very late in the season.

FONTINALIS





Buxbaumia aphylla.

CCLX.

FONTINA'LIS alpi'na, *alpine water mos.*

C.

Found on stones on the side of the Liffey, near Leixlip; in fructification the latter end of July.

CCLXI.

BUXBAU'MIA folio'sa, *leafy Buxbaumia.*

C.

This very rare moss, the *Phascum montanum* of Hudson, was found upon the rocks covered with scarcely any earth, on the north side of Purple mountain, Killarney.—On Mam Turc, Cunnamara—and at the Waterfall, county Wicklow. Both above and below the Waterfall, *Doctor Stokes.*

CCLXII.

BUXBAU'MIA aphy'lla, *leafless Buxbaumia.*

C.

As I have never seen the *Buxbaumia aphylla* noticed in any British Flora, or catalogue, I may venture to set myself down as the first discoverer of it in the British islands; and I must confess, were it not for the excellent descrip-

H

tion,

tion, and accurate figure given of it in the *Historia Muscorum* of Dillenius p. 477. t. 68. f. 3. A. B. C. D. E., which by chance I was looking over, I must have remained ignorant of its true name to this day—Dillenius calls it *mushroom-headed moss*, a name in some measure applicable—even with this authority, I put it into my cryptogamic herbarium with a mark of doubt? Which was some time afterwards removed by Mr. Brown, a very excellent and most accurate botanist; and who, I understand, is now engaged in a voyage of discovery—he assured me, it was the true *Buxbaumia aphylla*. If I mistake not, I gave this gentleman some specimens for *Mr. Dixon*, of Covent Garden, London.

On decayed leaves impacted with earth, in a shady situation to the south of Purple mountain, Killarney, in its capsular state in July.*

SPLACH'NUM

* A little work now lies before me on Irish mosses, *Muscologia Hibernica Spicilegium*, just published by a Mr. Turner of Yarmouth; and who, I understand, spent a few weeks in Ireland.—He notices the *Buxbaumia aphylla* as having been found by D. Wade on rocks near Killarney.—If I am the person alluded to by this gentleman, I consider myself highly flattered, by his very polite anticipatory attention.

CCLXIII.

SPLACH'NUM *mnioi'des*, *brown tapering*
Splachnum. C.

On Mam Turc, Cunnamara, on the dung
 of animals, very near the summit of the moun-
 tain ; in fructification early in September.

CCLXIV.

POLY'TRICHUM *commu'ne*, *common Polytrichum.*

C.—A. P.

The three varieties of Withering, common
 in Ireland ; in woods, heaths, and boggy situ-
 ations.

CCLXV.

POLY'TRICHUM *alpi'num*, *alpine Polytrichum.*

C.

On Mangerton, Carlingford, Mam Turc,
 and many other mountains in Ireland ; in its
 capfular state, July and September.

CCLXVI.

POLYTRICHUM urni'gerum,

C.—A. P.

On the road sides in boggy ground between Oughterard and the Reccs, Cunnamara; and between Ballinasloe, and Shannon bridge; with ripe capsules in September.

CCLXVII.

POLYTRICHUM aloi'des, dwarf *Polytrichum*.

C.

The *Polytrichum nanum* of Hudson.—In a muddy soil, Ross island, and near Turc bridge, Killarney; in the last situation with *Lichen fragilis*—the capsules in the former, and the saucers filled with black powder in the latter, perfectly formed in August.

CCLXVIII.

MNI'UM glau'cum, glaucous *Mnium*.

C.

This, the *Dicranum glaucum* of Hedwig, was found with ripe capsules in the month of August, on the south side of Purple mountain, Killarney;

Killarney; and which, at the time I picked it up, I took to be a variety of *Sphagnum palustre*.

CCLXIX.

MNI'UM pseudo-tri'quetrum.

C.—A. P.

Found on the edges of turf pits in Curragha bog, county Dublin, with ripe capsules in April; and by the margins of rivulets with *Saxifraga stellaris*, near the summit of Mangerton, Killarney, with ripe capsules in August. A turf pit, within about half a mile of Aghris house Cunnamara, near the sea side.

CCLXX.

BRY'UM acu'tum, *acute Bryum*.

C.

On the sides of Lettery-hill, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara; with ripe capsules in September.

CCLXXI.

BRY'UM latera'le, *lateral Bryum*.

C.

This the *Bartramia Halleriana* of Hedwig, and which I consider as a very scarce moss, was found with ripe capsules in the month
of

of August, near the top of Purple mountain, Killarney, in a stony shady spot, in very small quantities.

CCLXXII.

BRYUM *crispum*, *striated Bryum*.

C.

This, the *Orthotrichum crispum* of Hedwig, is common on trunks of trees in Ireland. I never could detect it in its capsular state.

CCLXXIII.

BRYUM *flexuosum*, *waved Bryum*.

C.

Grows in abundance on the N. W. side of Cullinagh mountain, Queen's county. For this information I am obliged to Mr. Bradbury.

CCLXXIV.

BRYUM *capillaceum*, *summer Bryum*.

C.

Grows plentifully in the neighbourhood of Dunrea fort, Ennis Owen. It is the *Swartia capillacea* of Hedwig.

HYPNUM

CCLXXV.

HYP'NUM stramineum, *straw-coloured Hypnum*.

C.—A, P.

In a marshy situation, at Clonposk, near Stradbally, Queen's county, Mr. Bradbury.

CCLXXVI.

HYP'NUM lo'reum, *spreading Hypnum*.

C.

On Lettery hill, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara ; in a shady spot near the top of the mountain, with ripe capsules in September.

CCLXXVII.

HYP'NUM compres'sum, *compressed Hypnum*.

C.

This, the *Hypnum molluscum* of Hedwig, was found on an old tree to the east of Santry wood, county Dublin, with ripe capsules in May. Bears a strong resemblance to our common *Hypnum filicinum*.

HYP'NUM

CCLXXVIII.

HYP'NUM *attenua'tum*, *slender Hypnum*.

C.

The *Leskea attenuata* of Hedwig ; found on the trunks of old Beech trees, to the north of Innisfallen, Killarney.

CCLXXIX.

HYP'NUM *cuspidat'um*, *pointed Hypnum*.

C.—A. P.

Found with ripe capsules in the month of June, in the moist parts of the woods of Santry, and Luttrell's-town, county of Dublin.

CCLXXX.

HYP'NUM *sciuroi'des*, *creeping Hypnum*.

C.

Creeping and fixed on old trees in a wood, near Laughlin's-town, county Dublin.

HYP'NUM

CCLXXXI.

HYPNUM sylva'ticum, *wood Hypnum.*

C.

On some old stumps of trees in the wood of St. Catharine's, county Dublin; with ripe capsules in June.

CCLXXXII.

HYPNUM abie'tinum, *fir Hypnum.*

C.

On Lettery mountain, Cunnamara, in September, with not the least vestige of fructification. The leaves, being perfectly straight, distinguish it from the common *H. filicinum*.

CCLXXXIII.

HYPNUM intrica'tum, *matted Hypnum.*

C.

The very excellent figure, given of this scarce moss in the third volume of English Botany, p. 202, has enabled me to ascertain it with certainty; and which I found in the woods of Mucrus, Killarney, with ripe capsules in August.

HYPNUM

CCLXXXIV.

HYP'NUM viticulo'sum, *cylindrical Hypnum.*

C.

Found in stony situations about the roots of trees in the woods at Shane's castle, county Antrim; with ripe capsules the latter end of May.

CCLXXXV.

HYP'NUM polyan'thos, *Schreber.*

C.

In many respects it differs from the *H. filiforme* of Hudson, or *filifolium* of Withering, ed. 4. 844.; and therefore, the moss I have found answering most minutely the description given by Schreber, I have adopted his very appropriate name.

Found on the trunks of very old trees at Mucruss, Killarney; in its capsular state so late as the latter end of the month of August.

JUNGERMAN'NIA

CCLXXXVI.

JUNGERMAN'NIA asplenioi'des, *spleenwort*
Jungermannia. C.—A. P.

In the very wet shady parts of the woods at Mucrufs, Killarney, in August without capsules. I could not discover that it was sweet-scented, as observed by *Withering*.

CCLXXXVII.

JUNGERMAN'NIA scala'ris,
 C.

In the wood of St. Catharine's county Dublin, the very shady part to the west.

CCLXXXVIII.

JUNGERMAN'NIA lanceola'ta, *lanceolate* *Jungermannia*. C.

On rotten trunks of trees, in a most shady part of the wood of St. Catharine's, county Dublin.

JUNGERMAN'NIA

CCLXXXIX.

JUNGERMAN'NIA bicuspidata, *forked Jungermannia*. C.

Found in the woods at Mucrufs, Killarney, on some old twigs of bramble in August, but not in fructification.

CCXC.

JUNGERMAN'NIA nemorosa, *fringed Jungermannia*. C.

Met with this rare species of Jungermannia in a woody shady situation, near the cottage, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, in August; but not in fructification.

CCXCI.

JUNGERMAN'NIA cochleariformis,

C.—A. P.

By the sides of marshy rivulets, near the middle of the ascent to Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara; in fructification in September.

JUNGERMAN'NIA

CCXCII.

JUNGERMAN'NIA triloba'ta, *trifid Jungermannia.* C.

On Lettery mountain, Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, near the summit of the mountain, to the east—no appearance of fructification in August.

CCXCIII.

JUNGERMAN'NIA rep'tans, *creeping Jungermannia.* C.

To be met with in many shady moist situations in woods; but never could detect it in a state of fructification.

CCXCIV.

JUNGERMAN'NIA dilata'ta, *scaly Jungermannia.*
C.

Very common on the trunks of trees creeping along the bark. I have never met with it in fructification.

JUNGERMAN'NIA

CCXCV.

JUNGERMAN'NIA jula'cea, *silvery Jungermannia*. C.—A. P.

Found it growing in very dense tufts adhering to the large slippery stones in the ascent to Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara, in September; but could not detect any fructification.

CCXCVI.

JUNGERMAN'NIA tricophyl'la, *hairy Jungermannia*. C.

Haller's description, and Dillenius's figure, have enabled me to ascertain this rare species of Jungermannia; which I found in August, with no fructification in a heathy turfy situation, near Oughterard, county Galway.

CCXCVII.

MARCHAN'TIA hemisphæ'rica, *hemispherical Marchantia*. C.—A.P.

Not uncommon, about the crevices of moist rocks, on the mountains near Killarney, and in Cunnamara.

CCXCVIII.

RIC'CIA fluitans, *floating branched Riccia.*

A. F.

Sometimes to be met with entangled with other plants on the surfaces of ditches. In the fenny ditches, North-wall, county Dublin.

CCXCIX.

LI'CHEN al'bus, *white Lichen.*

C.

On decayed branches of small shrubs, and mosses pretty common. Hoffman observes that, when wet, it is often greenish, and, when rubbed between the fingers, has an unpleasant odour.

CCC.

LI'CHEN inca'nus, *mealy Lichen.*

C.

As common as the former, on the sides of old ditches, on road sides.

LI'CHEN

CCCI.

LI'CHEN cinereus, *rock Lichen.*

C.

On lime-stone rocks, rather common. It is this Lichen, which appears on various rocks and stones, of a greyish colour, and so minute as hardly to be distinguished.

CCCII.

LI'CHEN antiquita'tis, *foot Lichen.*

C.

On old walls, and some large rocks common; resembling small points of ink made with a pen.

CCCIII.

LI'CHEN fla'vus, *yellow, or brimstone Lichen.*

C.

Very old trees, and pales, furnish it almost every where.

CCCIV.

LI'CHEN botryoi'des, *green globuled Lichen.*

C.

On shady, moist, and generally boggy earth. Until lately the above six Lichens were considered

sidered as belonging to the genus *Byffus*; and will be met with under that generic name, in the various botanical works.

CCC.V.

LI'CHEN *ruco'sus*, *wrinkled Lichen*.

C.

Very common on the bark of old trees.

CCC.VI.

LI'CHEN *scrip'tus*, *lettered Lichen*.

C.

On the bark of very old oaks, but not so common as the former; and from which it is easily distinguished, by the Arabic characters which it assumes.

CCC.VII.

LI'CHEN *fagineus*, *beech Lichen*.

C.

On the bark of many trees, common, particularly the beech; hence its trivial name.

LI'CHEN

CCCVIII.

LI'CHEN calca'reus, *calcareous Lichen.*

C.

On limestone rocks, to which it is firmly fixed, rather common. It is reputed to afford a very fine scarlet dye. Wherever limestone rocks occur amongst others, they may be distinguished at first view, by this Lichen growing on it, *Withering.*

CCCIX:

LI'CHEN immer'fus, *sunk Lichen.*

C.

To be found now and then on calcareous rock, Dublin mountains.

CCCX.

LI'CHEN sanguina'rius, *sanguineous Lichen.*

C.

I don't consider this as a scarce Lichen, having found two or three varieties of it on rocks and trees. I believe *Hoffman* was the first who took notice of the *internal red colour* of the tubercles.

LI'CHEN

CCCXI.

LICHEN pilula'ris, *pill Lichen.*

C.

On granite rocks, near Dalkey, and at Howth, county Dublin, a little above the town.

CCCXII.

LICHEN cinerascens, *grey Lichen.*

C.

This, the *L. cinereus* of English Botany, v, 12, 820, pretty common, on large stones, and sometimes on old walls.

CCCXIII.

LICHEN confluens, *confluent Lichen.*

C.

On rocks, rather common in the West of Ireland; the first variety of *Withering*, ed. iv.

CCCXIV.

LI'CHEN quer'neus, *oak Lichen.*

C.

On the trunks of old trees, particularly oaks, not unfrequent.

CCCXV.

LI'CHEN geogra'phicus, *map Lichen.*

C.

Very common on rocks of various species. I think I have found it on limestone, though it is generally supposed to be confined to granite. Mr. Gough observes, that it is one of the few British vegetables, that bear the keen air of Skiddaw's top.

CCCXVI.

LI'CHEN fungifor'mis, *mushroom Lichen.*

C.

On large rocks, covered with turfmould near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara.

LI'CHEN

CCCVII.

LI'CHEN ericeto'rum, *beath Lichen.*

C.

On pieces of old damp turf, rather common, with the former.

CCCXVIII.

LI'CHEN verna'lis, *vernal Lichen.*

C.

Common on the barks of trees, especially very old elms.

CCCXIX.

LI'CHEN icmado'phila,

C.

I consider this as a very distinct species from *L. ericetorum*, as the tubercles in this are perfectly sessile ; it is as common, and in the same situations.

CCCXX.

LI'CHEN flavo-rubes'cens, *orange Lichen.*

C.

Common on old walls, trunks of trees, and rocks.

LI'CHEN

CCCXXI.

LI'CHEN pertu'sus, *pierced Lichen.*

C.

Grows with the former frequently.

CCCXXII.

LI'CHEN vento'sus, *red'spangled tartareous
Lichen.* C.

On Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara, on
the rocks about half way up the mountain.

CCCXXIII.

LI'CHEN coral'linus, *coral Lichen.*

C.

Very similar to *L. calcareus*, and nearly as
common on rocks, in mountainous situations.
Perhaps it may afford the same fine scarlet
dye, as the *L. calcareus* does ?

LI'CHEN

CCCXXIV.

LICHEN *Perellus*, *crab's-eye Lichen*.

C.

This Lichen so early known as the days of *Ray* and *Dillenius* to be highly valuable, for the purposes of dyeing, is to be found on rocks and stones in many mountains and promontories in Ireland—the rocks at Howth, Bullock, Dalkey, county Dublin furnish it in abundance. “ This is the French *Orseille* or *Orchall*, used for dyeing in that country, as *L. tartareus* is used in Scotland, and prepared with volatile alkali, in a similar manner; of which a full account is given by Professor Hoffman, from a French work of M. Amoureux of Montpellier, published 1787, by the Academy of Lyons. The plant is more common in the south of France than with us (England), and is called *Perelle d’Auvergne*, for so M. Amoureux directs us to spell it, not *Parelle*, which last belongs to some species of *Rumex*. Tournefort in his voyage mentions it by this name, when he describes the *L. Rocella* at the island of Amorgos. The colour furnished by *L. Perellus* has rather more of a violet hue than that of *L. tartareus*,

reus, but each is capable of being so modified as to give any tinge of purple or crimson," Eng. Bot. v. xi. 727. " *Litmus* is prepared from this species of Lichen. For this purpose it is gathered from the rocks in the north of England, and sent to London." *Withering, ed.* 4. v. 4. 16.

CCCXXV.

LI'CHEN crenula'tus, *little crenate Lichen.*

C.

Found on rocks in the mountains, near Killarney.

CCCXXVI.

LI'CHEN va'rians, *polymorphous Lichen.*

C.

Agreeable to the account given of this L. in the second volume of Linnæan transactions, I don't consider it as of rare occurrence, having frequently found it on the bark of old trees, particularly on apple and walnut.

CCCXXVII.

LI'CHEN a'ter, *black shielded Lichen.*

C.

Very common on old stones, and brick walls.

LI'CHEN

CCCXXVIII.

LI'CHEN concen'tricus, *concentric Lichen.*

C.

On many rocks at Howth, Bullock, and Dalkey, county Dublin.

CCCXXIX.

LI'CHEN subfus'cus, *brownish Lichen.*

C.

Common on old walls, and bark of trees.

CCCXXX.

LI'CHEN palles'cens, *pale Lichen.*

C.

On rocks, walls, and trunks of old trees.

CCCXXXI.

LI'CHEN tarta'reus, *tartareous Lichen.*

C.

Rather common on limestone rocks. Rev. Mr. Kelly favoured me with some beautiful specimens from the county Wicklow. " This Lichen is much used in dyeing. The gatherers carefully choose such specimens as are of
a firm

a firm dense texture, and they never scrape the same rock oftener than once in five years. It is prepared for use with volatile alkali and alum, but the exact process is kept a secret by the manufacturers at Glasgow; when sold to the dyers, it appears in the form of a purple powder, called *Cudbear*, (a corruption of *Cuthbert*, the name of its inventor.) This powder, being boiled with woollen yarn, communicates its colour to it, but not to vegetable substances. The colour is far from permanent," *Eng. Bot.* v. 3. 156. *Smith's Tour on the Continent*, vol. 1. p. 198. "Being common in Derbyshire, where it incrusts most of the stones at Urswic Mere, it is gathered for the dyers by the peasants, who sell it for a penny a pound—they can collect 20 or 30 pounds a day. It gives a purple colour," *Withering*.

CCCXXXII.

LI'CHEN obseu'rus, *obscure Lichen*.

C.

On large stones, near Ballynahinch, Cunnamara.

LI'CHEN

CCCXXXIII.

LI'CHEN mura'lis, *wall Lichen.*

C.

Not uncommon on very old walls.

CCCXXXIV.

LI'CHEN stella'ris, *starry Lichen.*

C.

The three first varieties of Withering are to be met with pretty commonly on the old bark of many trees.

CCCXXXV.

LI'CHEN phyfo'des, *inflated Lichen.*

C.

Frequently to be found growing in heathy situations, on large stones, and old trunks of trees.

CCCXXXVI.

LI'CHEN centrifugus, *spreading Lichen.*

C.

On rocks, walls, and trees, frequent.

LI'CHEN

CCCXXXVII

LI'CHEN saxa'tilis, *grey stone Lichen.*

C.

Common on rocks and stones, at Howth, Bullock, Dalkey, &c. I have large specimens full of fructification.

CCCXXXVIII.

LI'CHEN omphalo'des, *purple rock Lichen.*

C.

This species of Lichen nearly approaches the former, but is easily distinguished from it by the dark purplish brown hue, which *L. amphalodes* assumes. It is used by the Highlanders, and Welch, to dye purple and dark brown, as well as *L. tartareus* already noticed. In the north of Ireland it is used for the same purposes, and is there called *stone crottles*. Doctor Patterson of Derry obliged me with many fine specimens, abounding with shields; he informs me, that the rocks on the N. and N. W. coasts of the province of Ulster are covered with it.

On

On the rocks at Howth, Bullock, and Dalkey, and many mountainous situations, rather common. It is generally known by the name of *Cork*, *Corker*, or *Archell*. The Welsh call it *Kenkerig*—it has been used as a styptic, *Withering*.

CCCXXXIX.

LI'CHEN parieti'nus, *yellow wall Lichen*.

C.

Nothing can be more common, attaching itself to almost every thing.—It is reputed to dye yellow.

CCCXL.

LI'CHEN oliva'ceus, *olive Lichen*.

C.

On the trunks of trees in Santry, Bracken's-town, and Luttrell's-town woods, county Dublin.

CCCXLI.

LI'CHEN pyxida'tus, *cup Lichen*.

C.

All the varieties of *Withering* to be found on heaths, and about the trunks of old trees covered with moss; and on old ditch banks common.

LI'CHEN

CCCXLII.

LI'CHEN fimbria'tus, *ferrated cup Lichen.*

C.

Perhaps it is only a variety of the former,
and with which it is frequently found.

CCCXLIII.

LI'CHEN coc'ciferus, *scarlet-tipped cup Lichen.*

C.

With the two preceding, common.

CCCXLIV.

LI'CHEN cornu'tus, *horned, or skewer Lichen.*

C.

On heaths, with the former very frequently.

CCCXLV.

LI'CHEN cornucopioi'des, *radiated Lichen.*

C.

On moors and heaths with the four preceding; all of which are to be met at, and about Howth, and the mountains of Dublin, &c.

LI'CHEN

CCCXLVI.

LI'CHEN globiferus, *globe Lichen.*

C.

On the rocky mountainous heaths, Killarney,
and county Galway.

CCCXLVII.

LI'CHEN fra'gilis, *brittle Lichen.*

C.

Found some beautiful specimens with ripe
shields, full of a sooty powder, on the rocks,
road side, near Turk bridge, Killarney, in
August.

CCCXLVIII.

LI'CHEN rangiferi'nus, *rein-deer Lichen.*

C.

Nothing can be more common than this
very useful Lichen, on all the mountainous
heaths. The rein-deer, the entire support
of the wandering Laplander, is wholly sup-
ported by this plant in winter, and on which
they will grow fat. It grows in Lapland
much more high, than with us, covering the
ground like snow.

LI'CHEN

CCCXLIX.

LI'CHEN uncialis, *short perforated Lichen.*

C.

In the same situations as *Lichen rangiferinus*, and nearly as common.

CCCL.

LI'CHEN pascha'lis, *crisp Lichen.*

C.

This is considered as a rare Lichen.—Our mountains about Killarney furnish it in tolerable quantity, and many other high mountains in Ireland. Doctor Smith mentions in his tour on the Continent, vol. 2. 113. that *L. paschalis* is the first beginning of vegetation on lava, and he imagines that it is peculiarly attached to a volcanic soil.

CCCLI.

LI'CHEN spino'fus, *prickly distorted Lichen.*

C.

I found a few specimens on Purple mountain, Killarney—perhaps it is only a variety of *L. uncialis*.

LI'CHEN

CCCLII.

LI'CHEN furca'tus, *forked Lichen.*

C.

Found with the former ; and on Mangerton,
and Turc mountain, Killarney.

CCCLIII.

LI'CHEN hir'tus, *common rough Lichen.*

C.

Very common on old fruit-trees.

CCCLIV.

LI'CHEN pubes'cens, *pubescent Lichen.*

C.

Found some specimens with ripe shields on
the top of Purple mountain, Killarney—per-
haps my specimen is the *L. lanatus* of English
Botany?

CCCLV.

LI'CHEN vulpi'nus, *fox Lichen, or gold wiry*
Lichen. C.

Frequently to be met with in woods on the
old trunks, and branches of trees.—On apple
trees.

K

It

It is supposed to dye woollen yellow, and when mixed with glass powdered to poison wolves; the glass in the composition would appear to me, to be the effectual poison, or destroyer of those animals.

CCCLVI.

LICHEN plicatus, *stringy Lichen.*

C.

Found but very sparingly on the branches of trees, in the very close shady part of the woods at Mucrus, Killarney, without shields in August.

CCCLVII.

LICHEN floridus, *flowery Lichen.*

C.

On very high trees in the old part of the wood of St. Catherine, county Dublin; and in some of the old woods about Killarney.

In Nicholson's Journal for September 1801, some directions are given by Earl Dondonald for extracting gum from tree moss, by which, I suppose, his Lordship means the *L. plicatus*, and this, the *L. floridus*—however it is observed that all the Lichens, particularly most of the stringy Lichens, collected from different trees and shrubs, may have a mucilage extracted from

from them by water, which will answer all the purposes of a solution of gum.

In his Lordship's paper is given a statement of the benefit and advantages, which may ensue to individuals by the discovery of ~~the~~ extracting gum from tree, or stringy Lichens, as a substitute for Gum Senegal, and other foreign gums, used for calico printing, preparing of ink, staining and manufacturing of paper, dressing and stiffening of silk, &c.

CCCLVIII.

LI'CHEN farina'ceus, *ragged mealy Lichen.*

C.

Very like the *L. calicgris* (*L. fastigiatus* of *Acharius*), and rather common on the branches of many trees; my specimens are furnished with a few shields.

CCCLIX.

LI'CHEN calica'ris, *channeled Lichen.*

C.

Abundantly on the rocks at Howth, Bullock, Dunleary, county Dublin; and many other places on the rocks, near the sea coasts.

It is reputed to dye a red colour equal to the famous Lichen Rocella, *Dyer's Lichen*, or *Orchall*, and which latter, as an article of trade,

is considered as of very great consequence, for dyeing wool, or silk, any shade of purple, or crimson. For this purpose it is steeped in volatile alkali. "Doctor Smith observes, that in times of scarcity *Orchall* has been sold for £1000 a ton!—Lightfoot in his Fl. Scot. asserts, that *L. calicaris* was formerly used instead of starch to make hair powder."

CCCLX.

LI'CHEN *prunas'tri*, *ragged hoary Lichen*.

C.

Rather common on the branches, and trunks of very old trees. "It has a remarkable property of imbibing and retaining odours, and is therefore the basis of many perfumed powders, *Withering*. It is reputed to dye yarn of a red colour.

CCCLXI.

LI'CHEN *Islandicus*, *Iceland, or eryngo leaved Lichen*. C.

Found in small quantities on Muthara mountain, Cork road to Killarney; and on the very summit of Mam Turc, Cunnamara.

It is considered as a great restorative, and for some time back has been a fashionable remedy in consumptive complaints.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXII.

LI'CHEN pulmona'rius, *lungwort Lichen*.

C.

Upon the trunks of old trees in many very shady woods.

" Used on the Continent not unsuccessfully in a decoction with milk to cure coughs. It is bitter, astringent, and mucilaginous, and promotes expectoration. Like many other Lichens, it dyes wool brown; some say of a deep orange." Eng. Bot. v. viii. 572.

CCCLXIII.

LI'CHEN cilia'ris, *ciliated Lichen*.

C.

Very common on different species of trees.

CCCLXIV.

LI'CHEN furfura'ceus, *branny Lichen*.

C.

Found in a very withered state on the trunk of a very old tree, near Stream's-town, Cunnamara, in very small quantities.—Were it not for the very accurate description, and
excellent

excellent figure given of it in Eng. Bot. vol. 14. 984. I could never have ascertained my specimen.

CCCLXV.

LI'CHEN tenel'us, *delicate Lichen.*

C.

Common on black thorn, and sometimes on-stones.

CCCLXVI.

LI'CHEN fraxin'eus, *ash Lichen.*

C.

To be met with on trunks of many species of trees.

CCCLXVII.

LI'CHEN late-vi'rens, *bright green Lichen.*

C.

Rather common in many parts of Ireland.—
On ash trees, near Derry.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXVIII.

LI'CHEN capera'tus, *wrinkled sulphur Lichen.*

C.

Very common on stones and rocks; particularly on granite at Howth, Bullock, Dalkey, &c.—It is used to dye wool of an orange colour.

CCCLXIX.

LI'CHEN scrobicula'tus, *pitted Lichen.*

C.

Common on mossy dry rocks in the different mountains, Cunnamara; and rather sparingly on those about Killarney.

CCCLXX.

LI'CHEN plum'beus, *lead-coloured spongy Lichen.*

C.

On the trunks of old trees near Ballynahinch, and Mam Turc mountain, Cunnamara.—Near Derry.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXXI.

LI'CHEN anthra'cinus,

C.

I forgot to mark the *habitat*.

CCCLXXII.

LI'CHEN polyrri'zos, *finged Lichen, or dusky
rock Lichen.*

On rocks near the summit of Purple mountain, Killarney; and on Mam Turc, Cunnamarra.

CCCXXIII.

LI'CHEN pustula'tus, *blistered Lichen.*

C.

On a rock called the Man of War, but sparingly, lake of Killarney—a beautiful red colour may be prepared from it, according to *Linnaeus*. And it may be converted into an exceeding fine black paint, *Withering*.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXXIV.

LI'CHEN probos'cideus, *fringed button Lichen.*

C.

Some few specimens on quartz rocks, in the ascent to Mac-Gilly Cuddy's reeks, Killarney.

CCCLXXV.

LI'CHEN minia'tus, *gray cloudy Lichen.*

C.

Mr. Bradbury obliged me with some specimens, found on lime-stone rocks, at Clopook, between Athy and Stradbally.

CCCLXXVI.

LI'CHEN perla'tus, *pearly Lichen.*

C.

The large stones near the salmon wier Ballynahinch, Cunnamara, are covered with this Lichen; and tho' I examined many specimens, I could not detect a single saucer.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXXVII.

LI'CHEN cani'nus, *ash coloured ground liverwort.*

C.

A very common Lichen on heaths, stony places, banks of ditches, &c.—This is the plant so highly celebrated in the days of Doctor Mead, for the cure of canine madness, and formed one of the chief ingredients of his *Pulvis antilyssus*. The pretty variety, of Hudson, I found on the island, immediately next Bilberry island, Lough Corib.

CCCLXXVIII.

LI'CHEN polydac'tylos, *many fingered ground liverwort.* C.

This has been considered ~~until~~ lately as a variety of the former, and I think with some degree of justice—it is the var. δ of Hudson. Common near the summit of Mam Turc, Cunnamara.—I fancy it may be considered as a scarce Lichen.

LI'CHEN.

CCCLXXIX.

LI'CHEN *resupina'tus, reversed Lichen.*

C.

Has a strong resemblance to *Lichen caninus*—on the mossy roots of trees, on the mountains near Killarney.

CCCLXXX.

LI'CHEN *sylvat'icus, wood Lichen.*

C.

In great abundance on the banks of the shady ditches, road immediately leading from the Man of War to Rush, beyond the barracks, county Dublin.

CCCLXXXI.

LI'CHEN *horizonta'lis, brown horizontal Lichen.*

C.

In the woody mountains, on rocks, near Killarney.

LI'CHEN

CCCLXXXII.

LI'CHEN nigres'cens, *bat's wing Lichen.*

C.

On the trunks of old ash, and sycamore, not unfrequent, in many swampy woods.

CCCLXXXIII.

LI'CHEN orbicula'ris, *Necker 88.*

C.

I am indebted for the name of this Lichen to the very ingenious and industrious cryptogamist, Mr. Dickson, of Covent Garden, London, to whom I sent a specimen—he informs me it is a rare one.

On the bark of an old elm tree, to the S. W. of Shane's Castle wood, county Antrim.

CCCLXXXIV.

TREMEL'LA al'bida, *whitish Tremella.*

C.

On decayed branches of trees in woods, frequently.

TREMEL'LA

CCCLXXXV.

TREMEL'LA adna'ta, *livid Tremella.*

C.

Rocks on the sea shore.

CCCLXXXVI.

TREMEL'LA arbo'rea, *witches butter.*

C.

Common on decayed wood.

CCCLXXXVII.

TREMEL'LA mesenter'ica, *plaited yellow Tremella.*

C.

Found now and then on putrid wood, or bark of trees.

CCCLXXXVIII. •

TREMEL'LA Nos'toc, *ground Tremella, or
slough star jelly Tremella.* C.

On the sides of gravel-walks, after wet weather, and sometimes in pastures.

“ This singular production has given rise to many strange ideas. The vulgar suppose
it

it the remains of a fallen star, or of a Wil-o'-the-wisp. Some Italian philosophers have mistaken it for a gelatinous substance, which is nothing more than the remains of frozen frogs, as Dr. Withering has very satisfactorily shewn, and thence it was by chemical analysis proved to be an animal! Others have made a similar mistake respecting young aquatic snails." Eng. Bot. v. 7. 461. Smith's tour on the Continent, v. 3. 150.—The ancient alchemists termed this Tremella *the flower of heaven*, and flattered themselves with the hopes of its proving an universal menstruum, Fl. Scot. v. 2. 199.

CCCLXXXIX.

FU'CUS nodo'sus, *knobbed Fucus, or sea whistles.*

Very common on all our rocky shores. The oval bladders on this fucus crack with some degree of report, when trodden on. Oysters are covered with it, to keep them alive and moist.

CCCLXXXX.

FU'CUS vesiculo'sus, *bladder Fucus, or common sea wrack.*

Rather more common than the former; growing on the sea rocks, or thrown on the shore.

shore. It is subject to many varieties, most of which are to be found on our shores. *F. vesiculofus* is much used as a manure, and, by burning, it is converted into that substance called *kelp*, so valuable in the soap and glass business. The medicine, called *Vegetable Ethiops*, is prepared by calcining this plant in the open air. Much more could be mentioned of its value, did the present publication admit of it; but in the second volume of *Fl. Scot.* 905, many interesting particulars of this sea wrack are to be met with. One however of much consequence I shall notice, "In the islands of *Jura* and *Skye*, it frequently serves as a winter food for cattle, which regularly come down to the shores at the recess of the tides to seek for it."

A curious circumstance attends this fucus; if its leaves receive any injury or fracture, if the plant be in a vigorous state, abundance of young leaves are thrown out from the injured part.—If even a small aperture be made in the middle of a leaf, a new one arises from either side of it, *Withering*.

In the *Nereis Britannica* of Mr. Stackhouse, a very interesting and scientific analysis of this fucus occurs; and, as I believe but very few are in possession of that gentleman's valuable

able work in this kingdom, I feel it must afford much gratification to the philosophising chemist, to state the result of this curious and beautiful analysis of *F. vesiculosus*.

Five hundred grains being exposed to a red heat for three hours, in a glass coated retort, connected with a receiver, and a pneumato-chymical apparatus; the following substances were obtained.

			Grains.
Water,	-	-	138
Ammoniac,	-	-	90
Charcoal,	-	-	86
Empyreumatic oil,	-	-	54
Soda,	-	-	18, 5
Magnesia,	-	-	14
Silex,	-	-	1, 5
Iron,	-	-	0, 3
Muriatic acid,	-	-	6, 5
Sulphuric acid,	-	-	4, 5
Sulphur,	-	-	4, 5
Carbonic acid gas,	137	} cubic inches	60
Oxygen gas,	39		13
Hydro-carbonate gas,	81		2
Azotic gas,	10		3
	<hr/> 267		<hr/> 495, 8
		Loss,	<hr/> 4, 2
			<hr/> 500

FU'CUS

CCCLXXXI.

FU'CUS filiquo'sus, *podded Fucus*.

Not so very common as the two former ; however our shores, and sea rocks afford it pretty abundantly.

CCCLXXXII.

FU'CUS kalifor'mis, *saltwort Fucus*.

A few specimens of this new species of Fucus, so accurately figured in the 9th vol. Eng. Bot. 640. I found on the beach at Aughris, Cunnamara, the most western point, I believe, of Ireland.

CCCLXXXIII.

FU'CUS ferra'tus, *ferrated Fucus, or sea wrack*.

Very common on all our shores, and varies much in size ; sometimes it occurs above two feet high. “ Baister observes, that this plant is preferred by the Dutch fishermen, for packing up their lobsters, to *F. vesiculosus*, from which so much more mucus exudes, that is apt to corrupt them,” *Turner's Synopsis of British Fuci*. vol. 1. 1157. Lightfoot in his *Fl. Scot.* v. 2. 903, takes notice of this circum-

stance. "At Cromer in Norfolk, it is used for the same purpose; and some sailors there, whom Mr. Wigg and Mr. Turner once saw busily engaged in separating those fish from each other with it, when asked why they employed so much trouble on the matter, replied, "that it was not only to keep them moist, but to hinder them from fighting, which they would do without a preventative." It is supposed to afford less alkaline salt, than *F. vesiculosus*.

CCCLXXXIV.

FUCUS sanguineus, red dock-leaved Fucus.

Pretty commonly cast between the rocks on the shore at Culltrower bay, Aughris, and Renvi, Cunnamara. I found a few specimens on the shore near Bray head.

CCCLXXXV.

FUCUS rubens, red oak-leaved serrated Fucus.

Our sea coasts abound with this species of fucus. The very correct figure given of it in *Stackhouse's Nereis Britannica* t. 7. must put it beyond every possibility of mistake hereafter. But the *F. sinuosus* of Eng. Bot. v. 12. 822, as referring to the *F. rubens* of Stackhouse, must, I humbly conceive, cause some confusion; the
two

two plates being very dissimilar.—However highly I respect, esteem, and admire the author of Eng. Bot. I cannot avoid taking this liberty, which I hope he will pardon. Our variety I take to be the γ of Turner's Synopsis, "*quercifolius, laciniis rotundatis, marginibus subnudis,*" and the English name *oak-leaved*, I consider as truly characteristick.

CCCLXXXVI.

FU'CUS Hypoglos'sum,

This very elegant and rare species of fucus, so accurately described, and depicted in the 2d vol. Linn. Trans. 30. t. 7, was found amongst other rejectamenta between the rocks at Aughris, Cunnamara. I could procure but a few specimens, which at first sight I considered as varieties of *Fucus sanguineus*.

CCCLXXXVII.

FU'CUS ala'tus, *winged Fucus*.

In the waters between the rocks, left by the recesses of the tides, rather common. I have some specimens attached to *F. vesiculosus*.

CCCLXXXVIII.

FU'CUS sacchari'nus, *sweet Fucus, or sea belt.*

Upon our sea coasts very common—I have measured a plant of this leathery fucus, above three feet long. “It derives its name from the circumstance of its leaves, after they are dried, if not sufficiently washed and kept from the air, being often covered with a whitish efflorescence similar in appearance to sugar, and which, if slightly applied, leaves upon the palate a sweetish taste, but, as Gmelin has observed, is nothing more than salt, and, if taken in too great a quantity, has the effect of irritating the bowels. The same author has observed on the authority of Pallas, that in some parts of the sea coasts of England it is cooked, and eaten as a pot-herb; and that the inhabitants of Iceland boil it in milk, and make it into a pottage; or steep it in fresh water, expose it in a dry sunny place till it is hard, then put it up in wooden vessels till in time it acquires a white colour, and is as sweet as sugar, when they eat it with butter.” *Turner's Synop.* v. 2. 206. Similar circumstances are recorded of it in *Lightfoot's Fl. Scot.* v. 2. 942, with this addition, “that cattle feed,
and

and get fat upon this sea wrack, both in its recent and dry state, but their flesh acquires a bad flavour." Mr. Stackhouse observes that *F. saccharinus*, when dry, and suspended in an airy place, forms an admirable hygrometer, and preserves its qualities for years.

CCCLXXXIX.

FUCUS digitatus, *fingered Fucus*, *sea girdle*,
bangers.

Plentifully on almost all our coasts. "Bishop Gunner observes, that in Nordland the stems and fronds of young specimens are boiled and given to cattle, and that the former are sometimes eaten by men; that the dried stalks, in Lofoten and Vesterdaalen, are employed for fuel, and in a putrid state used, as in the United Kingdom to manure the fields." *Turner*.—Every species of fuci may be used with advantage as a manure for land. Mr. Stackhouse says, that this fucus forms an essential article of the husbandman's attention after a storm, being a very bulky plant. He observes, (and I know it to be the fact) that the size of some of the larger stalks is equal to that of a walking stick, and as incorruptible as a cabbage stump.

Five

Five hundred grains of this fucus were treated exactly in the same way, and with the same degree of heat, as the *F. vesiculosus*, and yielded as follows:

			Grains.
Water,	-	-	427
Charcoal,	-	-	14
Soda,	-	-	10
Muriatic acid, with a small quantity of sulphuric acid,	}		9
Empyreumatic oil,	-	-	6
Magnesia,	-	-	3
Silex and Iron,	-	-	0, 5
Sulphur,	-	-	1, 5
Azotic gas,	45, 5	} cubic inches	14, 5
Oxygen gas,	23,		7, 5
Carbonic acid gas,	11,		4, 5
	<hr/> 82, 5		<hr/> 497, 3
		Loss	<hr/> 2, 5
			<hr/> 500

The difference of the result under the retort of the two common species, the one *succulent*, the other *coriaceous*, must appear surprising—the present fucus containing 5-6th parts of water; and the other the *F. vesiculosus* not quite 1-4th part, which must arise from the great

great quantity of mucus this succulent species (*F. digitatus*) contained within its external coats. This likewise contained only 82, 5 cubic inches of different gases, while the *F. vesiculosus* yielded 267. The soda in *F. digitatus* was little more than half the quantity of what was found in the *F. vesiculosus*, and the empyreumatic oil, more than 1-9th, or 6 to 54.

From this statement it clearly appears to Mr. Stackhouse that, contrary to the generally received opinion among farmers, the *coriaceous* species of fuci are preferable as *manure* to the *succulent* species.

CCCC.

FU'CUS polyschi'des, *great furbelowed bangers*.

Nearly as common as the former, and with which it has been frequently confounded. The very admirable figure in *Nereis Brit. t. 4.* of this fucus, must remove every possibility of doubt, of its being a very distinct species, when contrasted with the *F. digitatus*, t. 3. of the same work. I have adopted the trivial name *polyschides*, in preference to *bulbosus*, tho' the latter term has been sanctioned by a *Turner*.

Lightfoot in Fl. Scot. observes, that this fucus has sometimes grown so large, that a single specimen has been a load for a man's shoulders;
and

and Mr. Stackhouse informed Dr. Withering, that he has known the plant to weigh from twenty to thirty pounds or more. In the Scilly islands, and on some spots in the west of Cornwall, this species, with the other large succulent ones, are burnt in considerable quantities to make *kelp*."

Dr. Goodenough, and Mr. Woodward, in their observations on British Fuci, *Linn. Transf.* v. 3. 155. mention, that this and the preceding species grow to a vast size, from one to five yards. I never could detect it of the latter size on our sea shores.

CCCCI.

FU'CUS canaliculatus, *channelled Fucus*.

Rather common on the rocks in various parts of our coast.

CCCCII.

FU'CUS crispus, *buckhorn Fucus*.

I have adopted the trivial name given to this fucus by Mr. Turner, in preference to that so commonly made use of, *ceranoides*; as he has most satisfactorily proved, that the *F. ceranoides* of Linnæus is quite a different plant.

I wish I could be as well satisfied as to the varieties of this species, noticed by this ingenious

nious gentleman, nine in number; and though I have several by me, which I consider as such, I will not at present hazard an opinion, but barely state, that the very common varieties are frequently to be met with on our rocky shores.

CCCCIII.

FU'CUS phyllitis, *heart's-tongue Fucus*.

Found in pools of shallow water, on the coast, near the Giant's causeway.

The specimens, which I have been fortunate enough to meet with, I consider as the true variety β of TURNER'S SYNOPSIS—*fronde apicem versus dilatata sub-cuneiformi*—the *Fucus phyllitis folio* of Ray. The stem is short, round, and horny; and the roots are fibrous, woody, and creeping; agreeing exactly with Mr. Stackhouse's description of these parts.

CCCCIV.

FU'CUS edulis, *eatable Fucus*.

Found in small quantities on the coast, amongst the rocks, beyond Bray head.

My specimens are of a deep and opaque blood-red, and about the size and cuneiform shape of the smaller fronds of Mr. Stackhouse's figure, *Ner. Brit. t. 12*.

"It

"It is eatable when raw, which is hardly the case with some other fuci. It is also eaten after being pinched with hot irons, and then tastes like roasted oysters."

In the islands of the Archipelago, the natives have a curious way of dressing fish with this fucus: "they take slices of fish, and stew them with crow garlic, chopt small; when tender, some lard, or any animal fat, is added; and, lastly, a handful or more of this fucus, called by them *Marvei*, is put on, which not only gives a most beautiful purple tinge to the ragout, but dissolves, and thickens the sauce so much, that, when cold, the jelly is strong enough to support a spoon, or any other thing placed in a perpendicular direction."—*Gmelin. Hist. Fuc. 190. Ner. Brit. 59.*

"But the most surprising quality of this plant, and one that will probably render it of service in dyeing, was discovered by Mr. Stackhouse by accident. Having placed some of the leaves to macerate in sea water, in order to procure seeds from it, he perceived on the second day a faint ruby tint, very different from the colour of the plant, which is a dull red, inclining to chocolate colour. Being surprised at this, he continued the maceration, and the tint grew more vivid, till at last it equalled the strongest infusion of cochineal. This liquid was mucilaginous, and had a remarkable

markable property of being of a changeable colour, as it appeared a bright ruby, when held to the light, and a muddy saffron, when viewed in a contrary direction. He adds, that a chemical friend of his (the Rev. W. Gregor) assured him, that he procured a *fine lake* from an infusion of it, by means of alum."—*Ner. Brit.* p. 58. Mr. Turner observes, that the quality of yielding by maceration a fine colour is common also to many other algae, and in the highest degree observable in *Conferva fœtacea*, which, after it has been kept only a very short time in fresh water, gives out nearly the whole of the *fine lake tinted fluid*, with which its tubes are filled, and remains an almost colourless, diaphanous membrane."

When moistened after having been dried, this species of fucus more particularly exhales a violet scent. *Eng. Bot.* v. 19, 1307.

CCCCV.

FU'CUS dentatus, *indented Fucus.*

Found near the Giant's causeway, amongst rejectamenta thrown in from the sea; and between Balbriggan and Skerries, county Dublin.

The urceolate capsules, noticed by Mr. Turner in his Synopsis of British Fuci, Introduction xxv, appear to be very accurately figured in the last fasciculus of Mr. Stackhouse's *Nereis Britannica*,

Britannica, tab. 15; and in which plate a figure of the plant itself is well represented.

CCCCVI.

FU'CUS lacerátus, *endive-leaved Fucus*.

Is pretty common on our sea shores, on rocks and rejectamenta thrown on the shore.

Except as to colour, the figure in *Eng. Bot.* v. 15. 1067, is very characteristic of this plant, as it occurs on our shores.

CCCCVII.

FU'CUS laciniátus, *jagged Fucus*.

I by no means consider this as a variety of the former, differing in many respects from it. See *Eng. Bot.* v. 15. 1068.

Found many specimens on the coast, near the Giant's causeway.

CCCCVIII.

FU'CUS ciliátus, *ciliated Fucus*.

Not uncommon on our coasts, Rush, Balbriggan, Howth, Bullock, &c. county Dublin. "This fucus resembles *F. saccharinus*, in the property whence that species derives its name; and, if dried, without sufficient care being taken to wash out all saline particles, will always

ways be covered with a similar whitish efflorescence."—TURNER.

CCCCIX.

FUCUS pinnatifidus, *pinnatifid Fucus*.

Found covering some rocks in the sea, on the coast, near Balbriggan and Rush. My specimen is the var. *a*. *Ner. Brit.* t. 11. I could not discover that acrid and unpleasant taste, and peculiar smell, which are attributed to it; perhaps I did not put it to the test, in a sufficiently recent state.

CCCCX.

FUCUS filum, *thread Fucus*, or *sea laces*.

Common on all our sea coasts. Mr. Stackhouse says, that he has measured it seventeen feet long. I have met with specimens very long indeed. It is worthy of remark, that the common people, who conduct the kelp kilns on the Cunnamara coast, a great kelp shore, observe, that the kilns, which are more abundantly supplied with this fucus, yield the greatest quantity of *kelp*, and of a better quality. A series of comparative experiments, instituted to ascertain the relative value of each species of our common sea wrack, as to their individual produce of alkaline salt, would be highly

highly interesting, and worthy of the attention of the Dublin Society.

CCCCXI.

FU'CUS bifurcátus, *bifurcated Fucus*.

This the *F. tuberculatus* of Eng. Bot. v. II. 726, was found closely adhering to the rocks, by rather a broad base, at the Giant's causeway; and, if I do not mistake, on the top of the basaltic columns in the sea, immediately at the end of the causeway.

CCCCXII.

FU'CUS lumbricális, *worm-like Fucus*.

Very common upon almost all our sea coasts. It is the *F. fastigiatus* of Hudson, *Lightfoot*, and *Withering*.

CCCCXIII.

FU'CUS sedoides, *stone crop Fucus*.

I have adopted Mr. Stackhouse's trivial name *sedoides*, because his description accords with my specimens in many particulars; I wish I could say as much for his figure. But on carefully looking over *Gmelin. Hist. Fuc.* there are none of his figures, by any possibility of fancy, which bear the least resemblance to the specimens

specimens in my possession, but that in tab. 18. fig. 4.

Found on the shore, within about a mile of the Giant's causeway.

CCCCXIV.

FU'CUS aculeatus, *prickly Fucus*.

Rather common upon our sea shores, Rush, Balbrigen, Howth, &c. county Dublin.

CCCCXV.

FU'CUS purpurascens, *purplish Fucus*.

Were it not for the subglobose tubercles innate in the ramuli, I should have been tempted to set my specimens down as the *F. asparagoides* of Eng. Bot. v. 8. t. 571. and to which they bear a very strong resemblance indeed. Found on the coast, near Bray head.

CCCCXVI.

FU'CUS plicatus, *matted Fucus*.

Rather common on our sea shores, Rush, Balbrigen, Howth, &c. county Dublin.

CCCCXVII.

FU'CUS confervoïdes, *conferva-like Fucus*.

Frequently on our sea shores.

FU'CUS

CCCCXVIII.

FU'CUS córneus, *horny Fucus*.

All the varieties, noticed in Mr. Turner's Synopsis of British Fuci, are to be met with on the western coast of Ireland; indeed, I may again add, the very western point, Aughris, Cunnamara. The variety β *nereideus* of Lightfoot, sparingly between the rocks, on the shore at Rush, county Dublin, amongst the rejectamenta thrown in from the sea.

CCCCXIX.

FU'CUS coccin us, *scarlet Fucus*.

Very common on all our sea shores. I found this beautiful fucus, in a full and perfect state of fructification, on the shore at Balbriggen, in September.

CCCCXX.

UL'VA pav nia, *striated laver*.

This elegant laver, or *Turkey feather*, as it is sometimes called, so very correctly figured in Ellis's *Corallines*, t. 33. c. was found sticking to the sea rocks, near Aughris, Cunnamara. In the 147th n. v. 18. *Eng. Bot.* 1276, lately published, a very good figure of *U. pavonia* occurs,
but

but the colouring of the stripes is not so brilliant as it appeared in the specimens I met with.

CCCCXXI.

UL'VA lactúca, *oyster green, green floke.*

On our sea shores, and salt water ditches, common.

The oyster green is frequently eaten in the same manner as the following, the true floke.

CCCCXXII.

UL'VA umbilicális, *navel laver, or floke.*

Upon the sea rocks, and shores, frequent. This is that substance, stewed with a little water, which is sold about our streets by the name of *floke*.

CCCCXXIII.

UL'VA palmáta, *palmated, or sweet laver.*

Rather common on sea rocks, stones, and sea shores.

The various specimens I have met with, induce me to follow Withering's example, by calling it an ulva. In the 19th vol. of English Botany, 1306, it occurs, under the name of *Fucus palmatus, palmate fucus, or dulce*. The author observes, that it is sold in the markets

at Edinburgh, and eaten raw an hour or two before dinner.

The *U. palmata* is what the Irish call *Dulish*; the Scotch *Dills*, and the English *Dulls*, or *Dulse*, and, after being soaked in fresh water, is eaten dried. "Bishop Gunner states, in his *Flora Norvegica*, that this plant, which is supposed to be his *Fucus ovinus*, or *caprinus*, is employed in the fattening sheep and goats, who seek it with much avidity, and betake themselves in great numbers eagerly to the sea shore, at the reflux of the tide, to obtain this pleafant plant."—TURNER *Syn.* v. 1. 180.

CCCCXXIV.

UL'VA compréssa, *thread, and tape laver.*

All the varieties, so very accurately described in Lightfoot's *Fl. Scot.*, and correctly figured in *Hist. Mus. Dillen.* t. 9, f. 8. A. B. C. D. E. and t. 10. f. 8. F. G., are to be found common on our sea shores, adhering to various substances. Nay, agreeable to the great Linnæus's observations, on thatched houses, and not within the spray of the sea.

CCCCXXV.

UL'VA intestinális, *gut laver, or sea chitterling.*

Frequently to be met with in stagnant pools, by the sea side. The broad variety, resembling
the

the mesentery noticed by Dillenius, Hist. Musc. 47., I found on the strand at Balbriggan.

CCCCXXVI.

CONFER'VA rivuláris, *crow silk, hairy river weed, common floating silk Conferva.* A. L. F.

Common in gently flowing brooks, and rivers.

CCCCXXVII.

CONFER'VA fontinális, *spring Conferva, small byssus like Conferva.* A. L. F.

Grows in tufts, frequently forming a spongy mat, on the sides of springs and fountains, of various colours, rather common.

CCCCXXVIII.

CONFER'VA bullósa, *ditch, or bubbled cotton Conferva.* A. P.

Rather common in most stagnant and putrid waters.

So early as the year 1741, the laborious and accurate Dillenius, in his admirable work, the Hist. Musc. 18. observes, that this conferva, properly collected and dried, would answer as tow or cotton for a variety of purposes. Lightfoot, in 1777, says, that he saw a coarse kind of paper made of it at Edinburgh.

CCCCXXIX.

CONFER'VA littoralis, *soft long sea Conserua.*

Frequently on rocks and stones in the sea, and sea water pools, some inches long, of a pale green colour.

CCCCXXX.

CONFER'VA tomentosa, *rusty flock sea Conserua.*

On the Cunnamara coast common, adhering to the sea rocks. On the basaltic pillars in the sea, Giant's causeway.

CCCCXXXI.

CONFER'VA æruginosa, *sea green Conserua.*

On the rocks, near the Giant's causeway; and Aughris, Cunnamara, adhering to fuci.

CCCCXXXII.

CONFER'VA scoparia, *brush Conserua, brown Conserua, feathered sea Conserua.*

I don't consider it as a common species, having found it but sparingly, on the shore, near the Giant's causeway; and now and then on the coasts near Dublin. As Dillenius observes,

serves, *Merret* not inaptly likens it to a fox's tail.

CCCCXXXIII.

CONFER'VA capilláris, *marsh thread, or thread*
Conserua.

Frequently in the marshy ditches, near the sea side.

CCCCXXXIV.

CONFER'VA fucicola.

To be met with frequently on *Fucus nodosus*; as Major Velley, the first discoverer and describer of it, has observed in his COLOURED FIGURES OF MARINE PLANTS.

CCCCXXXV.

CONFER'VA setácea, *bristly Conserua.*

Found some specimens of this delicate conserua, between the rocks, near Bullock, Skerries, and Rush, county Dublin.

This is the conserua, which, Mr. Turner observes, yields a fine lake-coloured fluid, on being macerated in fresh water for a short time; and which circumstance I more particularly noticed before, at page 154, when speaking of *Fucus edulis*.

I could

I could not perceive the very intolerable odour, which Major Velley says this species of *conferva* emits, when recent.

CCCCXXXVI.

CONFER'VA polymórpha, *black tufted Con-
ferva.*

On our rocky shores, generally adhering to some of the larger fuci. It is by no means confined to *F. nodosus* and *F. vesiculosus*.

CCCCXXXVII.

CONFER'VA rúbra, *red Conserva.*

Adhering to fuci, very common on our sea shores.

CCCCXXXVIII.

CONFER'VA purpurascens, *purple Conserva.*

On rocks, and sticking to fuci, nearly as common as the former.

CCCCXXXIX.

CONFER'VA nodulósa, *knotted Conserva.*

I found many beautiful specimens on the shore, near the Giant's causeway. I think it is very probable, that the *C. rubra*, *C. purpurascens*,

rafcens, and *C. nodulosa*, will turn out to be the same.

CCCCXL.

CONFERVA diaphána, *red dotted Conferva.*

This very delicate and beautiful species of *Conferva*, I found very sparingly in the basons of sea water, between the rocks on the coast, near Balbriggen.

CCCCXLI.

CONFERVA plumósa, *red feathered Conferva.*

I was for some time puzzled to know what species of *conferva* to refer this elegant plant to, but, on looking over Lightfoot, I found his description to correspond so exactly with my specimen, that I have ventured to set it down, as the *plumosa* of his *Flora Scotica*.

On the shore, at Aughris, Cunnamara.

CCCCXLII.

CONFERVA coccinea, *scarlet Conferva.*

Very common on our shores.

I cannot consider this as the *C. plumosa* of Lightfoot; and, by doing so, I know I differ from very high authority; but the specimen of what I consider the *plumosa* of Lightfoot, which I found on the coast of Cunnamara, differing
in

in so many particulars from the *C. coccinea*, will, I trust, be my justification.

This fucus, or rather conferva, on account of its beauty and brilliant bright red colour, and minute divisions of its foliage, is the species, which ladies employ to mimic landscapes.

CCCCXLIII.

MERU'LIUS umbelliferus, *Bolton 39.*

C.

This very delicate and minute mushroom is very abundant amongst moss and decayed vegetable substances, in Bracken's-town wood, county Dublin, in August.

CCCCXLIV.

MERU'LIUS androsæus, *Sowerby 94. black stalked agaric. C.*

Near the grotto, in Luttrell's-town wood, county Dublin, on rotten oak leaves, in July.

CCCCXLV.

MERU'LIUS Cantharel'lus, *Sowerby 46. cantarelle agaric. C.*

Common in our woods—Luttrell's-town, Santry, Deer park, county Dublin, &c. in September.

It is observed by Withering, that the lovers of mushrooms may eat this with safety, but it

is

is more tough, and less highly flavoured, than either the *Ag. orcadæ*, or *Ag. campestris*.

CCCCXLVI.

MERULIUS squamula, *Sowerby* 93.

On decayed ivy leaves, in the wood of St. Catharine's, county Dublin, in April.

CCCCXLVII.

AGA'RICUS ebur'neus, *Sowerby* 32.

C.

Amongst the grass, in the pasture ground, near Santry wood, county Dublin, in August.

This agaric or mushroom, which varies much in size, has in every state the appearance, and the feel of ivory. *Withering*.

CCCCXLVIII.

AGA'RICUS Listeri, *Sowerby* 104.

C.

Found in the south woods of the Deer park, county Dublin, in August. I have adopted *Withering's* trivial name, instead of *piperatus*, by which this mushroom has been commonly known, as he has convinced me, that the *A. piperatus* of Linnæus is a different plant. It abounds with a milky juice, which is hot and acrid, and perhaps may be considered amongst the most suspicious of the whole tribe.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCXLIX.

AGA'RICUS sca'ber, *Sowerby 207.*

C.

Growing in clusters, of a tawny claret colour, in a tan bed, at the Botanical garden, Glasnevin, June 1803.

CCCCL.

AGA'RICUS casta'neus, *brown agaric, Bolton. 22.*

C.

In Bracken's-town wood, county Dublin, common in May.

CCCCLI.

AGA'RICUS trilo'bus, *Bolton 38.—A. badius,*
Withering. C.

In a pot, with turf-mold and sand, in a tan bed of one of the hot houses at the Botanical garden, Glasnevin, June 1803.

CCCCLII.

AGA'RICUS lactif'luius, *Sowerby 204.*

C.

In the pine groves, Moore Abbey, Marquis of Drogheda's, county Kildare—August. The
milky

milky juice, with which it abounds, is commonly mild, but leaves a biting taste in the throat.

CCCCLIII.

AGA'RICUS amethys'tinus, *violet agaric.*

Sowerby 187. C.

In the shady sloping ground to the North, at the Botanic garden, Glasnevin.

CCCCLIV.

AGA'RICUS cras'sipes, *Sowerby 129.*

C.

At the base of old oaks, Bracken's-town wood, county Dublin, July.

CCCCLV.

AGA'RICUS integer, var. 6. *Withering.*

C.

This, the *A. luteus* of Hudson, is to be found growing under trees, to the east of Santry wood, county Dublin; September.

CCCCLVI.

AGA'RICUS elephan'tinus, *Sowery 36.*

C.

Bracken's-town wood, county Dublin; October.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCLVII.

AGA'RICUS tortilis, *Bolton 41. a.*

C.

Very common in kitchen gardens, under the shade of large leaves.

CCCCLVIII.

AGA'RICUS limacinus, *Sowerby 7.*

C.

Rather common in hilly aspects; in October.

CCCCLIX.

AGA'RICUS creta'ceus, *Sowerby 2.*

C.

Abundantly in the bark beds of the Botanical garden, Glasnevin, in August,—when in a decaying state, it emits a very fetid odour. I have no doubt of its being the *A. confertus* of Bolton.

CCCCLX.

AGA'RICUS or'cades, *Sowerby 127.*

C.

Some pastures fields and groves abound with this mushroom, in form of what are called *fairy rings*.

Withering

Withering observes, that his 3d variety is not the *Mouceron* of the French, though often used in France instead of that ; and as it may be procured plentifully, and its fine flavour will probably soon introduce it to our tables, particularly in catfups and in powder, he takes much pains to guard us against errors, which may be committed by those who are intrusted to gather it. See *Withering ed. 4. vol. 4. 218, 219.*

CCCC LXI.

AGA'RICUS cla'vus, *Bolton 39.*

C.

Found amongst moss in Santry wood, county Dublin, July.

CCCC LXII.

AGA'RICUS campe'stris, *common mushroom ; Sowerby 305. C.*

Common in pastures, which have not been ploughed for some years.

This is the mushroom in so much demand for the table, and which varies so much in size, and sometimes in colour—the field plants are certainly more delicious and tender, than those raised in hot beds.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCLXIII.

AGA'RICUS *fulcatus*, *velvet stalked agaric*.

Bolton 135. C.

This, the *A. velutipes* of Bolton, is very common, growing in clusters, on stumps of rotten wood.

CCCCLXIV.

AGA'RICUS *lu'teus*, *'yellow cottony agaric*.

Sowerby 2. C.

In the bark beds at Glasnevin, with the *A. cretaceus*, and which, (agreeing with Mr. Sowerby), I consider only as a variety of *A. cretaceus*, or his *A. cepæstipes*.

CCCCLXV.

AGA'RICUS *auran'tius*, *orange agaric*.

C.

Common in elevated dry and barren pastures, in October. The figures of Curtis and Bolton appear to be very dissimilar, though referred to as the same by Withering. Our plant is the one figured by Bolton, not but I have met with that, so admirably delineated in the *Flora Londinensis*, rather common.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCLXVI.

AGA'RICUS *cinnamo'meus*, *Sowerby* 205.

C.

To the south of Bracken's-town wood ; in May.

CCCCLXVII.

AGA'RICUS *fimipu'tris*, *var. 2. Withering.*

C.

Frequently in the grass, in pasture fields in September.

CCCCLXVIII.

AGA'RICUS *fascicula'ris*, *bundled agaric. Bolton.*

29. C.

Amongst old timber in wood-yards, rather common ; in October.

CCCCLXIX.

AGA'RICUS *turbinatus*, *var. 2 Withering.*

C.

This, the *A. fuliginosus* of Hudson, growing in numbers together, under the trees, at Bracken's-town wood ; in August.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCLXX.

AGA'RICUS cylindri'cus, *Sowerby* 189—
egg agaric. C.

I have met with this mushroom from May to October, in a variety of grounds. Very common to the north, near the walks, amongst the garden sweepings, botanic garden, Glasnevin. A young plant put into water, and covered with a glass bell, grew three inches and a quarter in twelve hours, *Witbering*.

CCCCLXXI.

AGA'RICUS cinereus, *Bolton* 20—mourning
agaric. C.

In well manured meadows, and on dung-hills, rather common in the month of July.

CCCCLXXII.

AGA'RICUS plica'tilis, *plaited agaric. Fl. Lond.*
201. C.

To be met with frequently growing on grass plots, in July.

AGA'RICUS

CCCCLXXIII.

AGA'RICUS campanula'tus, *Withering.*

C.

Both the varieties in Santry wood, in September—the second, on the stumps of old rotten trees to the east of the wood.

CCCCLXXIV.

FISTULINA hepa'tica, *Sowerby 58.*

C.

The boletus hepaticus, or *liver boletus*, is now and then to be met with on perishing trunks of trees, particularly on oak, and sometimes in the hollows of living trees very late in summer, in the woods of the Phoenix park.

Bolton says, it is of the esculent kind, and that it tastes like lamb's flesh, but how far it is to be trusted he is doubtful, and Sowerby observes that it tastes like our common eatable mushroom, and some reckon it nearly as good. It takes its name from its resemblance to a liver, and is replete with a blood-coloured fluid.

CCCCCLXXV.

BOLE'TUS bbyi'nus, Sowerby 175.

L.

This, the *brown boletus*, is pretty common in Bracken's-town-wood, and many other woods in the county of Dublin, in August.

Sowerby observes, that it is a favourite food with the Russians and Poles, who have many ways of cooking and pickling it, and that he had got some from thence pickled, and highly spiced.

CCCCCLXXVI.

BOLE'TUS squamo'sus, *scaly Boletus*, Sowerby

266. C.

Frequently to be met with of various sizes, growing in a pendulous position, and many together on the sides of various species of trees, near their base. I met with a specimen in Luttrell's-town wood, county Dublin, in the month of July; measuring from side to side in the broadest part, above twenty inches, and from the root to the extreme edge nearly as many more.

BOLE'TUS

CCCCLXXVII.

BOLE'TUS subero'sus, *white cork Boletus.*

Bolton 162.—Sowerby 288. C.

On stumps of trees rather common, continuing frequently the whole year; stumps of ash trees to the north of the botanical garden, Glasnevin.

CCCCLXXVIII.

BOLE'TUS vericolor, *Bolton 81—Sowerby 229—striped, or variegated Boletus. C.*

To be found in imbricated zoned clusters adhering to decayed wood, or bark, generally the whole year, in various situations.

CCCCLXXIX.

BOLE'TUS sulphu'reus, var. 2. *Withering.—Sowerby 135. C.*

This the *B. tenax*, or tough boletus of Bolton, is by no means common. I found it sparingly on the side of an old elm tree, to the south of Bracken's-town wood, and on the same kind of tree behind my former house in Capel-street, Dublin, in a N. E. exposure.

CCCCLXXX.

BOLE'TUS ignia'rius, *Sowerby* 132.

C.

This, the *touchwood boletus*, is to be found now and then on the trunks of old trees, in the woods of the Deer park, and Bracken's-town, county Dublin.

Lightfoot observes that, when the upper rind is peeled off this boletus, and the remainder pounded and boiled with saltpetre, it makes an excellent touchwood; and in Franconia they beat the inner substance into the form of leather, and sew it together for garments.

It is from this boletus, the *Agaric*, formerly so celebrated for stopping hemorrhages, is made, but which the chirurgical dexterity of this day has in a great measure superseded the use of.

CCCCLXXXI.

BOLE'TUS oliva'ceus, *Withering*, 312.

C.

This boletus is very correctly figured and described in Bolton 84; and I consider the term, *olivaceous*, much more expressive of our specimens, than that of *luteus* by Hudson, Lightfoot, Bolton, &c.

Found

Found to the south of Bracken's-town wood,
in the month of August.

CCCCLXXXII.

HELVELLA mit'ra, *curled Helvella. Sowerby 39.*

C.

In a wood to the west of the Phoenix park,
near the private gate leading to Luttrell's-town
demesne, in April; and in a wood, to the east,
Luttrell's-town, in Autumn.

CCCCLXXXIII.

AURICULARIA ferrugi'nea, *Sowerby 26.*

C.

Rather common, adhering to the bark of
the dead branches, and stumps of trees near
the ground, for a good part of the year.

CCCCLXXXIV.

NIDULARIA companula'ta, *Withering.*

C.

Some beautiful specimens of this plant, the
Peziza lentifera, or lentil Peziza of Bolton,
102, Nidularia lentifera of Sowerby 28, were
sent to me by Mr. Pennick, Bellview, county
Wicklow; which he found in the month of
July, growing in the open air, and in a
peach

peach house, at a root of a vine in a pot, under the shade of a peach tree.

CCCCLXXXV.

PEZI'ZA cer'ea, *Sowerby Fung. t. 3.*

C.

On tan beds, in the hot-houses of the botanical garden, Glasnevin ; July 1803.

CCCCXXXVI.

PHAL'LUS esculen'tus, *Sowerby 51.*

C.

The *esculent morel*, is rather a scarce mushroom with us ; and I was agreeably surprised to find it growing in a perfectly wild state under the hedges, at the Botanic garden, Glasnevin, April 1801.

It is much esteemed, either fresh or dried, in savoury dishes, and will keep in the latter state for many years.

CCCCLXXXVII.

PHAL'LUS impudi'cus, *stinking morel. Fl. Lond.*

194.—*Bolton 92.—Sowerby 329. C.*

Common in the woods at Castletown, Leixlip, county Dublin, under the hedges ; and now and then in the woods of the Phoenix park.

It

It has occurred two or three times at the northern ends of the beds, in the herbaceous division of the botanic garden, Glasnevin.

It is readily nosed by its intolerably fetid smell, in wet summer months, in its bursting state. Doctor Withering observes, that those, who have courage to smell it closely, will find it much less disagreeable than at a distance, for it then seems to have a slight pungency like that of volatile salts; its odour soon pervades a whole house.

CCCCLXXXVIII.

TRICHIA *nuda*, Sowerby 50. Bolton 93. 1.
CLATHRUS *nudus*. C.

On the stump of an old elm tree, in the shade, near the sloping ground to the north of the botanical garden, Glasnevin. June 1803.

CCCCLXXXIX.

CLA'VARIA *hypoxylon*. Sowerby, 55.
C.

The *flat horned clavaria* is very common upon rotten stumps of trees, assuming the various forms noticed by Bolton, 129. On very old rotten wood, &c. at the foot of the shady sloping ground to the north of the botanic garden, Glasnevin, frequent in November.

LYCOPER'DON

CCCCXC.

LYCOPER'DON *Próteus*. *Withering*.

C.

The many varieties of *Lycoperdon bovista*, or common puff ball, so very aptly termed by Dr. Withering *Proteus*, (for it assumes a variety of forms, and appearances,) are to be met with pretty commonly in pastures, woods, and meadows.

Many authors have noticed the narcotic quality of the very large variety of this lycoperdon, and on that account it has been used sometimes to take a hive without destroying the bees; by pressing and drying it in an oven, it forms a kind of tinder, the smoke of which intoxicates these industrious creatures. Light-foot says, that in Italy specimens have been found, weighing twenty-five pounds, and measuring two yards in circumference. Withering says, that it is used to carry fuel in from a distance. Whether it has a styptic quality, more than any other dense spongy substance, is much to be doubted?

LYCOPERDON

CCCCXCI.

LYCO'PERDON globosum. Bolton 118.

C.

This, *the globe puff ball* of Bolton, is as common as the former, and I have my doubts, whether it should not be considered as a variety of the common puff ball? Bolton says it is never to be found in woods, or in company with *L. bovista*, in any of its forms, that it may be eaten with safety, and has a taste much like that of our common mushroom.

CCCCXCII.

RETICULA'RIA hydnoi'des.

C.

This very delicate parasitical mushroom, in substance like a cobweb, would have been passed by unnoticed by me, had not Mr. Stackhouse mentioned his having found it on the leaves of *Veronica Chamædrys*, or wild germander, and on which I have observed it frequently.

RETICULA'RIA

CCCCXCIII.

RETICULARIA segetum, *smut*, or *dust brand*.

Sowerby, vol. 2. 139, 140? C.

This substance, so generally known by the name of smut, and which is to be found on several kinds and species of grain and grass, is now ascertained to be a minute and parasitical mushroom, several species of which are supposed to occasion the several species of blights. The French call it *Ergot*.

In the fifth vol. of Linn. Transact. p. 112. are to be found many interesting particulars on this subject, by the Rev. W. Kirby, F. L. S. and amongst the rest the following.

This gentleman has noticed a few species of this very minute parasite. The first is our *Reticularia segetum*, or smut, and which in England is called *dust brand*, *smut*, or *burnt corn*, a species common to wheat, oats, barley, and rye, is scentless, and consumes not only the farinaceous part of the grain, but even the chaff—barley and oats are more commonly attacked by it than wheat, on account of the latter being used dressed for sowing.

The next species is called *pepper brand*, *brand*, or *bladders*; this species consumes only the farinaceous part of the grain, which assumes a deep and dingy hue, and, being crumbled,
emits

emits a very fetid scent, like putrid fish, which distinguishes it from the former; it is considered as very prejudicial to the farmer.

The next species, Mr. Kirby notices, is that known to agriculturists by the name of *red gum* (*ÆCIDIUM*), which throws forth a powder of a bright orange colour—this minute mushroom does not appear to be materially injurious to the grain, if at all.

Another, he observes, which is very common on wheat, the *Uredo frumenti*, Sowerby 140, grows on the ears, straw, and chaff, bursting in longitudinal streaks from under the epidermis or skin; this is represented as the *blight* of the wheat, and which in certain soils and seasons is so very injurious to that grain.

The next Mr. Kirby notices is one, which the wheat, in certain parts of England in the year 1797, suffered very considerably by, which the farmers call *blight* or *mildew*, and by far the worst enemy to the wheat—the ears injured by it were distinguished at a considerable distance by their blackness, and on closer examination they appeared as if soot, or some smutty powder, had been thrown upon them; the chaff appeared covered with small black dots, very different in appearance from the *uredo frumenti* on the same part; he observes, that wheat seized with *mildew* is only fit food for swine or poultry; and that, on examining
a mildewed

a mildewed ear with a lens, the appearances did not so fully convince him of its being a fungus, as the other species did; however, he seems inclined to believe it is one, because some foreigner, who had expressly written on the subject, asserts, *that the mildew is a very minute lycopodon, or puff ball.*

Upon the whole then it would appear, that the *blight* or *mildew* is the most destructive species of *Reticularia*, *Uredo*, *Æcidium*, *Lycopodon*, or call it what we may; and Mr. Kirby very justly laments, that some method has not yet been found out to prevent the blight, as effectually as that, which has long been in use amongst farmers, to secure their crops from the brand, (*Reticularia segetum.*)

It is necessary to observe, that the very ingenious essay, in the 6th vol. Linn. Trans. p. 75. "Observations on Aphides, or blighting insects, as being the principal cause of blights in plants," has nothing whatsoever to do with the present subject; indeed the essay alluded to has not even hinted at the judicious remarks, made by Mr. Kirby, in the 5th vol. of the same transactions, published in 1800.

This very pains-taking gentleman observes, that the farmers in England use many preparations for dressing their seed, in order to prevent the evil of the *pepper brand*; such as a lixivium of wood ashes and urine; salt and water
only

only, or salt water if at hand; lees from the soap boilers; urine and cheese whey; and he believes that all the farmers dry their seed with *fresh* slacked lime. This custom, which is universal in the east of England, Mr. Kirby observes, would seem to prove, that the disease originates from the adhesion of the seed or dust of the brand to the seed of the wheat; and though he is convinced, from every information he has received, that some of the grain, nay a considerable quantity, *does* perish by the use of lime, yet he very pointedly asks, is the evil incurred greater than the evil prevented?

To prove that the practice of dressing the seed, previous to sowing, is a very effectual preventative against the brand, Mr. Kirby details some experiments made with that view, such as washing the wheat carefully with spring water, and afterwards wiping it with a soft dry cloth; dipping it in strong white wine vinegar, and afterwards allowed to dry; covering the grain with salt water, and after letting it remain in it for twelve hours, it was wiped as before; the result was, that the wheat thus managed suffered very little injury from the *brand*; the wheat, which was simply washed with water, produced the greatest number of plants, and that wetted with vinegar the smallest number; but it does not appear that any lime was used in the experiment, though
Mr.

Mr. Kirby apprehends, that lime is the most efficacious preventative against the evil, although, as before observed, the most destructive of the seed; that *fresh slacked lime* is more effectual than *air slacked lime*, is proved by a considerable loss, which a farmer suffered (£300) by using the latter with salt water, in the dressing of his wheat at a particular period, and for reasons unnecessary here to relate, though it was always his custom before to dress his seed with *fresh slacked lime* and salt water, and the event was successful. It is well worthy of attention, that *old wheat*, used for seed, is not subject to the brand. As simply washing the seed with water, if it be carefully wiped afterwards, answers the end of steeping it in more expensive preparations, though attended with some difficulty on a large scale; and as it seems all that is necessary for guarding against the evil, is to have the seed thoroughly cleaned previous to sowing; Mr. Kirby recommends wetting the seed with water, and afterwards drying it with *fresh slacked lime*.

As a further proof, Mr. Kirby informs us, that a medical gentleman, who has now taken to farming, assured him, that since he has dressed his wheat, he has *never* suffered by the *pepper* brand; and so convinced is he of the utility of the common method, that he is determined

terminated to prepare barley and oats in the same way, in order to prevent the *dust* brand."

In the Annals of Agriculture, Bath Papers, and many other periodical publications, on agriculture, a variety of methods are recommended against the smut: I shall notice one by a Mr. Gordon, in the Bath papers for the year 1799, vol. 9th, as perhaps it is not generally known; this gentleman recommends vitriolic acid, and, from the result of some experiments which he made, he is induced to think that the disease is communicated by infection; that the vitriolic acid destroys the infection; that the quantity of this acid sufficient is one to thirty of water; that a much greater quantity of the acid may be used with safety; that the seed should not be suffered to dry after it is taken out of the steep; that the seed may remain in the steep some time without danger; he has suffered it to remain in the steep for twenty hours, for reasons unnecessary here to mention. The quantity of acid used is by measure, as one gallon of the acid to thirty gallons of water; and he directs, that the seed should not be put into the steep, until the great heat, occasioned by the mixing of the acid with the water, is entirely gone off."

I have somewhat strayed, I fear, beyond the limits allowed me in the present publication, which must be excused, as I consider the subject

ject highly interesting, and of great national import. I have, therefore, in a very brief point of view indeed, collected such information, as I conceived worthy of being communicated, on so very great an evil as the smut; at the same time, I by no means hold myself responsible for any opinion or advice given on a subject of so very great consequence.



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